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THE CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.

The Approaching Downfall of the Zuloaga Government—Opposition to the Forced Loan—Bankruptcy of the Republic—Necessity for a Protectorate—Expected Riots in the Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mexico, Wednesday, May 12, 1858.

The condition of affairs is hourly becoming more gloomy in this poor country. In truth we no longer deserve the name of a nation. The tottering step and the bleared eyes of the present Government indicate most positively a sudden fall. Hourly reports are received of the advance of the Liberal party. The few petty chieftains of the Government who are in the field are unable to sustain themselves. Miramon has deserted San Luis Potosi; Perez Gomez has deserted Morelia; and Mejia, it seems certain, has disbanded the force he was conducting against Garza at Tampico. Echeagaray, who was operating against Vera Cruz, has been ordered to this capital; and even Osollo, who left this city a few days since for the interior, it is said, has been ordered back.

In the meantime the clergy have given an extra twist to their purse-strings, and the Government has been compelled to impose a forced loan of one per cent. upon all capital. The Government put forth its decrees on the day before yesterday, which are, in fact, but portions of the plan I divulged to you in my last letter for a National Bank.

Since the promulgation of the decrees talk has run high. So far every one swears he will not submit. Foreigners say they will close up their houses of business, and let the tempest take them under reefed sails. Were there life enough among the foreigners we might expect to see a little revolution of their own; but most of them have become accustomed to put up with the abuses they have been submitted to in this country, and in the absence of a proper knowledge of this Mexico in other countries, they prefer to bear and hope on. I do not think any foreigner will do more than close his business, and allow the Government to go ahead and embargo, sell, &c.

I really wish it was in my power to write you the truth regarding Mexico, as she stands at this hour. During the past month we have fallen with as much rapidity as Lucifer did in leaving the most exalted regions. If we have not got as low as he reached, most of our best heads are turned.

There is now in Vera Cruz goods in store for this capital and the interior to the value of at least $7,000,000. In this city we have in circulation for daily expenses of existing business, $4,000,000. This sum is all that can be claimed to properly belong to our circulation. Now, to stand off against this circulation, we have a debt of circulation, at this time over-due, of at least $20,000,000, and in process of maturing at least $10,000,000 more. With well-established credit $4,000,000 may be made to pay $30,000,000, but the imposition of a forced contribution of one per cent., which will come to about $1,500,000, can have no other effect than to produce a panic, for even if a few choose to pay, the balance will be unable to pay, on account of a population like ours being unable to exist on less than we have, and meet our daily expenses.

Thus you can see the condition we are in at this hour, and, turn where or how we may, the picture is sad. No one respects the Government, and the Government seems only to respect the mean, who hold and manage it. Can we hope for anything better in the future? Only, I can assure you, through an American Protectorate.

The tone of the press, the tone of discussion, and even the movements of the Government, are arguments and evidence that, more or less, the idea of an American Protectorate has many supporters in this country. But, say what we will—for discussion becomes a puerile weapon when the Gaul meets the Latin—we can do nothing here without force. An all-powerful arm must throw itself over Mexico, else Mexico remains a poor, miserable and degraded country—her people weak, treacherous and deceitful, and unwilling, through pride, to ask that assistance which might raise them from their present degraded position.

The comments of the Times have created a proper amount of effect here, and I have now to urge that you only continue with renewed vigor your course upon the Mexican question. Every man who has watched Mexico for any time must be convinced that an American protectorate must very soon be thrown over this country or we will be here in the most desolate condition.

The floating news of the country is unreliable. You cannot well appreciate my statement unless you are made aware that even the Government is unable to know the truth within the range of 100 miles. How can you expect veracity to rule amongst a people who become men at 14 and are [illegible] at 25? In no place can the sight-seer [illegible] himself more than in watching the growth of intellect in Mexico. I myself have seen a youth of eleven shake his fist in the face of a gentleman of 6 feet, an act which he would not have dared to have committed had he been 30. Here the intellect matures before the growth of the body is matured, and when the latter is accomplished the mind is in its decadence. This assertion will be fully sustained by any one who knows the Mexican character well. The rule is a general one, but there are exceptions, and, although few, there are some of a very decided character. The minds of the few have so far managed to screen from the world the actual debility which belongs to the Mexican character.

Mexico, Saturday, June 5, 1858.

For the past few days we have nothing of a positive nature regarding movements in the interior. The official papers are silent, and rumor is all against the Government. Several expresses have lately arrived from the interior camps. Two extraordinaries came in yesterday, but no one can get hold of the exact news. The bills are silent, and, therefore, we may infer the news is not favorable for the Government.

The levying of a forced loan has created considerable discussion here of late, and has caused no little flutter in diplomatic circles. The American Minister has done his duty by protesting against a breach of treaty by enforcing this loan upon his citizens. The British Minister has followed suit, and the Government, for a time, gave signs of weakness.

After prorogueing the action of the decree creating the loan for what everybody supposed would be sufficient time to get advices from England—what the British Minister asked for—the Government turns around, the day following the departure of the monthly mail for England, and publishes a bando, making the decree in full vigor in six working days. This dodge has very much disgusted and displeased everybody. It is said Mr. Forsyth will demand his passports should the Government attempt to come down upon American citizens. Should he do so, he will, of course, meet with the hearty approbation of his own Government and nation.

We are, at this time, in a most disordered state in the capital, and at any hour we may have a repetition of the scenes of the 20th of January last. Nearly every other place is in as bad or a worse condition.

FURTHER FROM OUR MEXICAN FILES.

The Extraordinary has advices from Yucatan that British soldiers had marched into a portion of the State to preserve the lives and properties of some British subjects who were jeopardized. The troops had come from Balize.

The value of goods stored in Vera Cruz, in consequence of the prevention of their conveyance into the interior during the present state of affairs in the country, is stated to amount to at least $7,000,000; besides which there are large quantities along the road.

M. Gabriac, the French Minister in Mexico, has refused to present to the Government the protest of French citizens against the forced loan imposed on foreigners.

The Legislature of the State of Chihuahua is stated to have granted to Messrs. [illegible] special privileges for the construction of a railroad through that State.

The Extraordinary announces that Messrs. Coleman and Garcia, two American citizens who were taken prisoners at [illegible], have been set at liberty through the clemency [illegible] of the American [illegible].

The same paper [illegible] accused in the San Vicente affair have been found guilty and condemned to death, but the case has been carried to the Supreme Court.

The Zuloaga Government has granted its exequatur to Isaac S. McMicken, Esq., as Consul of the United States at Acapulco, and also to A. S. Bates, Esq., as Consul of the same nation at the port of Guaymas.

General Robles has obtained leave of absence for the purpose of proceeding to Mexico, to explain to his Government the views of ours with respect to the sister republic more clearly than he could by letter.

Señors Montes and Lafragua, Mexican Ministers respectively to Rome and to Spain, have been recalled by the Zuloaga Government, but the Constitutional President, Juarez, has desired Señor Montes to retain his post.

The *Diario de Avisos* says Zerman was received at Oaxaca with open arms by the Governor and officials of the place; that he (Zerman) said he had 3,000 men at New-Orleans ready to lend their assistance to Juarez. Zerman was treated to a banquet, &c.

The *Extraordinary* has the following grave paragraph on the subject of the proposition for a protectorate for Mexico:

"Many of our City cotemporaries regard the proposition or idea of an American protectorate over Mexico a very laughable matter. We were afraid the idea might have been taken unkindly by some of our high-toned journalists, it is certainly a just cause for gratification to know that we here in Mexico can afford to laugh at the quixotic schemes of the restless people of the sister Republic."

The same paper publishes the following extract from a letter from Guaymas, giving a terrible picture of the condition of Sonora:

"We are in the midst of a frightful state of things, and anarchy assumes such full sway that it is unsafe to be in the country. Guaymas was besieged one week by about 2,000 Yaqui Indians, but they could not enter; they robbed and destroyed every hacienda around Guaymas, and the greatest misery now exists here. Whole villages have been burned down and the population killed by them. As you will have heard, Jesus Gandara and the others, chiefs of the revolution, have all been taken and shot; and now the troops of the Government have entered on the rivers Yaqui and Mayo, *with full determination of killing everything they meet*, and I think the intention of the Governor is afterwards to colonize the *rivers and dispose of the lands. If it is carried into* effect it will be a great benefit to Sonora. The last outrage committed by the Yaquis was at Santa Cruz de Mayo. They entered the place, killed every man there was in it, got all the women and children together, *shut them up in the church and set fire to it*, and then burned the rest of the town.

At a battle fought on a plain called El Saucito, between Gov. Pesqueira and Don Jesus Gandara, the latter was totally defeated, and himself killed in the action, and also three of his principal officers taken prisoners, and shot on the following day. This occurred on the 23d of February last. The troops are now at the River Yaqui, and have intentions of killing men, women and children, as, in the fore part of this month, the Indians attacked a place called Santa Cruz de Mayo, and killed and burned to death over one hundred persons—men, women and children, indiscriminately. It is time that the Indians should be taught a severe lesson; they have ravaged the whole country, and, while the Government troops were occupied in another part of the State, they have carried off all the crops, and stolen the cattle from our farms and ranches. They have carried away over three hundred *fanegas* of corn, and about as many head of cattle. I believe it is now the intention of the Government to take away their lands from them, and give them to people who wish to settle there. Gov. Pesqueira has pronounced against Zuloaga, and in favor of Juarez."

The suppression of the *Heraldo* and the *Aurora* appears to have been one of the most outrageous pieces of despotism that any tyrant could exercise against the liberty of the press. Most certainly, if the people of Mexico were capable of rightly appreciating the cowardly and infamous oppressiveness of the act, Zuloaga's quarters would soon be about his ears, and these perhaps of no further use to him. A fine of $500 was first imposed on the *Heraldo*, simply for having announced that Echeagaray had advanced towards Puebla, and the editor, Señor Godoy, having refused to withdraw the announcement, and to supplicate Zuloaga for mercy, he was denounced as a rebel, and his press, book-cases, and library were seized, to the value of three times the amount of the fine. Some days afterwards, at 10 o'clock at night, on the 7th ult., a notice was left at Señor Godoy's house, that he had been fined another $500, for having made some observations on the law against thieves and highwaymen, and for having published two sonnets, one to Orsini, the other to Pierri.

The next day Sr. Godoy sent a representation to the Governor against the harshness of these proceedings; and at 10 o'clock that night an armed body was sent to seize the paper and suppress it, the officer notifying Sr. Godoy that he would not be allowed to publish any political periodical. Finding there was nothing political in the number being worked off, a copy of it was carried to the delectable "Supreme Government" for consultation. Half an hour afterwards the officer returned, and made his men carry off the nine hundred copies of the paper printed. Next day was Sunday. On Monday morning Sr. Godoy's furniture and other property was seized and carried off in payment of the second fine. Sr. Godoy then started a newspaper, the *Aurora*, free from all political matter. In the first number, the course pursued towards the *Heraldo* was noticed in very moderate terms. At 8 o'clock at night notice was served upon Sr. Godoy that another fine of $500 was imposed on Sr. Godoy, that seizure was to be made if not paid within twenty-four hours, that he would not be allowed to publish any periodical whatever, and that of any circular or other matter he might print a copy must be sent to Government and stamped with its license before being issued. At the same time eight hundred and thirty copies of the second number of the paper, printed on one side, were seized. Two days afterwards his house was literally sacked—of linen even, male and female—in payment of the last fine! *Viva el gobierno magnanimo de Zuloaga, y la libertad Mejicana!!*

The Sunday Press on "the Sleeks."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The tone of the Sunday newspapers reflects little credit on Editors or readers. Sunday cries are sufficiently offensive; but if it is understood that they are employed to give circulation to slanderous journals, public sentiment will demand their suppression with resistless unanimity. It will not do to stigmatise a hundred such memorialists as petitioned for the suppression of Sunday *news-crying*—and that alone—as "Aminadab Sleeks," "hypocrites" and "niggards." Paragraphs like the following will sink any cause that resorts to them:

"How gladly," exclaims one of the Sunday prints, "would the newsboys avail themselves of the Sunday-school, if the Sleeks, (memorialists,) who profess so much anxiety for their welfare, would only open their niggard purses, and supply their mothers and their orphan brothers and sisters with an occasional morsel of bread! They have no charity to expend on the body of the orphan, but have a wonderful regard for his soul! He might, with his brothers and sisters die, and rot on a dung-hill, for all that the Sleeks would do."

The private charities of the memorialists can only be known to themselves, to the objects of them, and to the Searcher of hearts. But, happily there are methods of testing this matter of comparative regard for the temporal wants of the poor. Such organizations as the "Association for the Relief of the Poor," and the "Juvenile Asylum," are *common property. All classes and creeds have an equal share in their benefits. Who formed them? Who conduct them? Who support them?* The memorialists? or those who stigmatise them as "hypocrites" and "niggards" in the Sunday journals, or in the Board of Aldermen?

The cry of "the poor against the rich" has been so distinctly raised, that we have thought it well enough to trace out the facts as to the institutions above-named, which are briefly as follows:

Thirty of the memorialists contributed to the funds of the "Association for the Relief of the Poor" *more than one-twentieth part* of the whole amount given by the aggregate of six thousand donors; and about *one-tenth* of the whole sum contributed during the year ($66,800) came from the signers of this memorial.

Of the whole amount given for the endowment of the "Juvenile Asylum," which feeds, clothes, and provides homes for poor boys, *more than one-fifth* has been given by these memorialists. And these are "the Sleeks!" These are the "niggard purses" of "hypocrites" *that refuse to supply* "an occasional morsel of bread for the poor!"

But perhaps the gentlemen who boast their care for the bodies of the poor are also largely concerned in supporting these temporal charities? Our inquiries on this point reveal the fact that one name, known as connected with the Sunday Press, has once within three years contributed something to the Association for the Poor; and another person who was thus connected has paid $1 to the same treasury. "The Juvenile Asylum has never received a dollar from the gentlemen of the Sunday Press, or from the list of Aldermen named," is the answer from that quarter. Perhaps a search among the records of the City Treasury would be more successful in discovering names appended to receipts for snug sums for Corporation printing, advertising elections, and other jobs.

It may be true, and we hope it is, that the gentlemen who have chosen to impeach the benevolence of the memorialists are themselves very humane and charitable; but the preceding facts show that they have certainly no *monopoly* of charity for the poor of this City, even in regard to the body; and perhaps they prove that the people can quite as safely confide in the friendship of those who practically manifest their interest in the temporal and eternal welfare as in that of parties who seek to poison the minds of the poor against their real benefactors. B. B.

Fuss over Small Nuisances—Neglect of Large Ones.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "N. R.," a day or two since, says:

"Our most essential City regulations are constantly disregarded; our streets are left in poisonous filth; bales and boxes are permitted to encounter the pavement, and to encroach on the rights of the passengers; indecent interments, dangerous to health, are allowed to go on for whole months together, but the cry of the poor newsboy on Sunday is silenced, probably to please some hypocritical church-goer, whose religious feelings, by the way, can be neither pure nor deep, if liable to be disturbed by such trifles."

Allow me to suggest to "N.R.," and to your readers

1. That indifference to Juvenile depravity, and to violation of human and divine laws, is a new test of "the purity and depth of religious feelings."

2. That there is such a thing as a *moral sense*, as well as *mortal scents*; and that the systematic outrage on the rights of citizens to one day of quiet in seven is quite as serious a "trifle" to some people, who can hardly be classed as "hypocritical Church-goers," as "bales and boxes" can be to your correspondent.

3. That when the whole Sunday Press opens its batteries upon the character and motives of as respectable a body of memorialists as ever signed a petition; upon the Police authorities, and upon all Christian men and institutions, because a demand is made to have an end of a nuisance tolerated nowhere else in the world, it would seem to be the time to sustain our magistracy, and have one patent wrong suppressed, rather than to multiply issues hopelessly for the Police and the public. If the Police back out of *their attempt to stop the noise of a few hundred news*boys on Sunday, will it not so demonstrate their in*efficiency as to weaken or destroy their power to re*strain evil-doers of whatever sort? CIVIS.

Answer to "Sufferer."

Hudson City, Hudson Co., N. J., Monday, June 14, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to correct a writer under the name of "A Sufferer," in the Times of 14th inst., who has taken the liberty to state that "Anthony Dey contracted to furnish scows to remove the contents of *sinks, &c., which he has done for some two years or* more; he now refuses to do anything more unless *paid for so doing.*"

Anthony Dey desires to state that he has *never had any contract* with the City of New-York, and for many years past has been unable from age and infirmities to attend to any business, except his own private affairs. A. DEY.

Another Chapter of Murders.

MAN KILLED BY A WOMAN IN DEFENCE OF HER HUSBAND.

On Saturday night the Platte, (Mo.,) *Argus* says the City Marshal of Weston was aroused from bed to go to a house on the northern extremity of Leavenworth-street, by the report that a man had been probably killed. He promptly repaired to the spot, attended by several of his friends. Here a horrible sight met their view. Sitting up in bed was a man by the name of Branham, his face bruised his shirt covered with blood, and his wife, a young and good-looking woman, much distressed, and attending to his bruises. About twenty-five feet from the back door, in the garden, lay the dead body of Hugh Wilson, his features scarcely recognizable, his forehead smashed in, and the blood and brains oozing out profusely, a large and bloody club by his side, with which the woman, wife of Branham, said she had done the deed in defence of her husband. The plain, simple story that the two told was, that Wilson intoxicated had forced the lock of the back door, had jerked Branham out of bed and dragged him out into the garden. The wife flew to her husband's assistance with a club, and by dint of well-directed blows, made of Wilson the most horrible corpse one could well look at. A watch was placed over the dead body by the City Marshal; Squire Colman was sent for, the husband and wife taken into custody, and a jury of inquest summoned. The jury of inquest returned a verdict, in accordance with the facts.

MAN DROWNED BY HIS WIFE.

At Buffalo, on Wednesday, a woman named Long, living on the canal, just beneath the Canal Collector's office, was arrested, charged with the murder of her husband, Louis Long. When arrested she told the following story: Long kept a little groggery beneath the Collector's office; last evening Long and another man sat down to gamble—playing cards for a small sum of money each game. She states that they played until 3 o'clock this morning, when the parties stopped, Long having lost to his antagonist—who was a tall man—as he said, seven dollars. That Long appeared to be desperate, and took off his cap, laid it on the floor, and taking all the articles from his pockets, said, "That's the last game of cards I shall ever play." He then went to the dock and jumped off.

This story was not very well connected. When the woman was taken to the Police Court, a witness appeared, in the shape of the captain of a canal boat, who put a different face to matters. He swore to the following facts: That he was sleeping on his boat, and had been disturbed frequently through the night by the carousing and yelling of the parties who were playing cards; that he finally got up about 3 o'clock, and stood upon the stern of his boat, to see what was going on; that he saw a tall man and a short man (Long) standing midway between the buildings and the edge of the canal, having an altercation; that while they were standing there, he saw a woman run from the door of the groggery, with her full force, and plunge him into the canal. The woman then stood still a moment, while the tall man fled, and has not since been seen or heard of. After a few moments she went to the edge of the canal dock, and exclaimed, "My husband's drowning!" She stood there a moment, and then went back to the groggery, and in a short time came out half way to the canal again, hesitated, and went to the edge again and peered over. At this time heard her say, "It's lucky we got those poles here to-night." After a few moments she commenced talking in an angry tone, saying her husband was drowned—her husband was drowned—but without any appearance of sorrow or anguish.

During all this time her husband was struggling in the water for life. As soon as the water became still, she went back to the groggery, and getting down by the bed, raised a large bottle to her lips and commenced drinking.

RESULT OF A QUARREL—TWO MEN MORTALLY WOUNDED.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "About 6 o'clock Saturday evening a very unfortunate and serious affair occurred at Rose Cottage, where what is called "Red Bridge" crosses the River des Peres, a little West of the city limits of Carondelet, by which two men were severely and it is feared mortally wounded. About a week before, some difficulty occurred between John and Lewis Marshall, sons of Dr. A. Marshall, formerly of Kentucky, and a bar-keeper at "Rose Cottage" named Jacob Nagle; and that an ill-feeling existed towards the Marshalls, participated in by the lessee of the place, John Matey, as well as Nagle. On Saturday evening the young Marshalls were riding past in a buggy, when they stopped, entered the bar-room and called for some beer. In doing so one of them reached over the counter and gently struck Nagle, but not in anger, as it would seem. The bar-keeper was at once enraged at this, and drew a stick, which had been concealed behind the counter, and either hit or struck at the young man. Lewis and John Marshall then withdrew to the outside, and, it is alleged, threw a number of stones at the house. About this time Matey appeared on the porch of the house adjoining, with a gun, loaded and cocked, threatening to shoot. The Marshalls being unarmed, and *having their blood provoked, went away to the house of Mr. Jessop, not far* distant, for the purpose of providing themselves with weapons, obtaining which they returned. On arriving at "Rose Cottage," John advanced towards the house, but was not allowed to enter before he was shot twice, once in the left shoulder, and the other time, whilst turning, in the lower left side of the back, the latter wound penetrating through the body. He then called out that he was shot, whereupon his brother leveled his weapon and fired several successive bullets in the direction of the house, three of them taking effect in the body of a German farmer named Joseph Rice, aged about 45 years, who was standing near the door, and taking no part whatever in the disturbance. The shots which John Marshall received were fired, it is supposed, by a German named Frank Roll. Roll and Lewis Marshall were promptly arrested and are now confined. When we left Carondelet last evening, both John Marshall and Rice were still living, but neither was expected to survive until morning."

Items of Kansas News.

Leavenworth City, K. T., Saturday, June 12, 1858.

The Supreme Court of this Territory met on Tuesday last, at Lecompton, and sat during one day, disposing of three cases, all that were before them. It then adjourned to July 12.

The friends of Lane report his condition as being critical. The ball which struck him has cut the lead*er of the leg, above the knee*; glancing upward, it has gone in some five or six inches, so far that to this time the physicians have been unable to extract it. He has sent a private note to United States Judge Cato, requesting him to preside at his examination. The Judge will comply with this request of his old antagonist in the political world.

Governor Denver left on Wednesday evening for Fort Scott, to quell the disturbances there. In his company were Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, and Governor Robinson, of this Territory.

Judge Williams last evening issued warrants for the arrest of parties on both sides of the Fort Scott difficulties. The parties are accused of murder in the first degree. This is the first business of the newly-appointed District-Attorney Davis, who is from Albany, in your State.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Harrisonville, Saturday, June 5, 1858.

Major Blakey organized and mustered into the service of the State of Missouri, yesterday evening, the "Cass County Guards," an excellent body of men, and has left for Butler, in Bates County. There are two companies ready to organize at this point. I am glad to inform you that a large majority of Missourians hereabouts are opposed to anything in the shape of an invasion of Kansas—the fuss is kicked up by men that have got into land squabbles, and been driven from the Territory, and are staying here temporarily to provoke a fuss, if possible.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—June 18. Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. One package containing diamonds.—This case was put on trial this morning, for the second time, the Jury having failed to agree on the former trial. It is an action to forfeit the diamonds as being smuggled. Messrs. Randall and Barmore are the claimants. The facts are, briefly, that the Custom-house officers having detected another party in smuggling, and learning that he had sold smuggled diamonds to Randall & Barmore, went to their store and desired to see the diamonds which they had purchased of this man. The package in suit was produced, and was thereupon seized by the officials. The claimants allege that by a mistake another package was produced, and that this package was not what had been purchased of the detected smuggler, but had been in their possession long before.

The case was given to the Jury, after hearing the evidence, with directions to them to bring in a sealed verdict.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—June 18. Before the Hon. Judge Ingraham.

A case of considerable magnitude, involving the title to Laura Keene's Theatre, was on trial yesterday (Friday) and the day previous. The litigants are, in fact, Mr. Trimble, the architect, of the one part, and Messrs. Whitney & Earle, proprietors of the Lovejoy Hotel, of the other. It seems from the testimony adduced yesterday, that Mr. Trimble, in order to procure sufficient means to prosecute the work, obtained monetary aid from Messrs. Whitney & Earle; that, under their instructions, and with their approbation, contracts of leases were made, in which Mr. Trimble invariably appeared as lessor or exclusive principal on one side of the contract, and that eventually, Mr. Trimble having become embarrassed because of his having indorsed largely for a friend, he was obliged to make an assignment of the property to Messrs. Whitney & Earle, under which they now claim to hold the legal title to the premises in question. The ostensible plaintiff, Mr. Roberts, was called on the stand yesterday, but his evidence was objected to by the defendant's counsel, on the ground that ten days' notice had not been given them before the trial, in compliance with the statute.

The plaintiff's counsel submitted an affidavit setting forth the fact that they believed notice had been sent, though they were unable to produce the proofs, and moving, thereon, that the case be suspended for ten days, in order to give the defendants time to prepare to meet plaintiff's testimony.

The Court held that the statute did not absolutely require that the notice should be ten days before the trial, and sent the case off, with costs, for the term.

MURDER TRIALS.

The Cancemi Trial.

THE ARGUMENT CLOSED—CHARGE OF THE JUDGE TO THE JURY.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—June 18. Before the Hon. Judge Wright.

Yesterday morning Mr. Ashmead made the closing address on behalf of the prisoner. That for the prosecution was made by Mr. Tremaine, the Attorney-General. At about 4½ o'clock in the afternoon the Honorable Judge rose to charge the Jury. He commenced by saying that he admired the patience and attention with which for ten long days they had listened to the testimony in this case; but it was their duty to do so. The crime charged, he said, is murder; to the prisoner it involves the issue of life and death; whilst on the other hand, is, perhaps, the equally important issue, whether in this City, teeming with an immense mixed population, having but little security of person and property beyond what the law throws around them, law and public justice are to be vindicated. Though a murder may have occurred, the law is not to be administered with vindictiveness. No one is to be sacrificed through passion or prejudice, nor is justice to fall by reason thereof. Every person accused of crime is entitled to a fair and impartial trial, and is not to be condemned unless a Jury of the county be satisfied from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, of the guilt of the accused; but when the Jury are thus satisfied, no sympathy, or prejudice or favor should intervene to prevent a stern discharge of duty. In determining the question now before them, they were not, he said, to regard what had been said or done on former trials. They were to try this case upon the evidence now presented, and in conformity with the law. And it might be important that he should here say a few words in respect to the character of the evidence by which courts of justice were guided. In the administration of the criminal law, Courts and Juries are driven necessarily to rely mainly upon the testimony of others. Truth is to be elicited through the medium of human evidence. The evidence is of two kinds—direct or positive, and indirect or circumstantial. It is direct when the witness testifies to having seen a blow inflicted, or a pistol fired, and identifies the person inflicting the blow, or firing the pistol. In such case, if the witness be fully accredited, there is direct proof of the fact. Indirect or circumstantial evidence is the presentation and array of facts from which a Jury may naturally and rationally infer the existence of the main fact sought to be established. Thus, if a man be stabbed in the street by another, (no one seeing the blow inflicted,) and the person stabbing is seen to leave the wounded man, is pursued and taken with a bloody weapon in his possession, though there be no direct evidence that the wound was inflicted by such person, yet from the attending circumstances it might be naturally inferred. The circumstances and facts must not only be consistent with the accused having committed the act, but the Jury must also be satisfied that the facts are such as to be inconsistent with any other rational conclusion, than that the accused was the guilty person. When a combination of circumstances are relied on, they must be coincident—consistent, and tend unitedly to establish the main proposition. If any one of the facts linked in the chain which together point to the guilt of the accused be consistent with innocence or inconsistent with guilt, the whole becomes unreliable. The conduct and acts of a person charged with crime may be shown, and if such conduct or acts be inconsistent with innocence, and point directly and rationally to the guilt of the accused, the Jury may rightfully infer such guilt, if satisfied of the truth of the facts proved. Circumstantial evidence may be ordinarily less certain and reliable than direct or positive evidence. Sometimes, however, the circumstances proved are of a kind and character to produce quite as strong a conviction upon the mind as direct evidence. In the investigation of crime, we are often driven to rely upon this species of evidence. Crime is rarely perpetrated in the presence of witnesses, and hence, if the verdicts of juries were to be invariably predicated upon direct or positive evidence alone, oftentimes the felon would go unpunished, and public justice would be defeated. It is not because relying on indirect evidence improper convictions may occasionally, in a long period of time, have occurred that we are to refuse to act upon it altogether. The probabilities are, that quite as many convictions have been had upon direct evidence through the false testimony of witnesses. I have been induced to make these remarks in this case because the proofs offered to convict the prisoner at the bar, partake of a mixed character—direct and indirect. Our statute defines murder to be the killing of a human being without authority of law, when perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed. So, also, without a premeditated design to effect death, the killing of a human being by another whilst engaged in the commission of a felony such as burglary, would be murder. In the former case the law presumes the malicious intent *from* the mere act of killing, because the natural and probable consequences of any deliberate act are presumed to have been intended by the author. Malice is implied from the act of killing, and it is for the accused to excuse or justify it. If, however, the evidence adduced by the prosecution show the killing to have been excusable or justifiable homicide, the accused would not be driven to a defence. In the latter case, when there was no design to effect death, the accused must have been engaged in the actual commission of a felony at the time of the homicide. *If the felony alleged be a burglary, and the burglar has left the premises, and is engaged in* another offence at the time of the murder, he could not be convicted of murder under a count or an indictment charging the killing while engaged in the commission of a felony. Now, the learned Judge continued, in this indictment, there were two counts, upon either one of which the prisoner would be guilty of murder, if the evidence showed that he had caused the death of the policeman, Anderson. Under the first, it was enough that premeditated design should be shown; under the second, it would not be necessary to show premeditation, but that, when the accused fired the shot that deprived Anderson of life, he (the accused) was engaged in the commission of a felony. In either case, the crime would be murder. On the morning of the 21st of July last, Eugene Anderson, a member of the Police Department of this City, was killed. The Grand Jury of this City has charged the killing of Anderson to be murder, and presented the prisoner at the bar for trial therefor. There were, therefore, in this case two circumstances for their (the Jurors') consideration: First, was Anderson murdered? and, second, was he murdered by the prisoner at the bar? With regard to the first question, there seemed to be no dispute about the fact that Anderson was killed on the morning of the 21st of July, and, from the proof in this case, he fell not by his own hand. There could be little doubt from the evidence that the wounds which caused his death were made by balls or slugs from a pistol or other fire-arms in the hands of some other person. The *most important question, then, in this case*, was, who did commit the murder? The Judge recapitulated the leading points in the testimony, which have already been made familiar through the daily journals, and stated that he purposely refrained from *either going through all the details or commenting on* all the seeming contradictions or impeachments of witnesses.

The question of credibility of witnesses, he said, is for the jury to determine. You are not, however, arbitrarily to discredit a witness, when there is no reason for it. In determining this credibility, you are to take into consideration the manner and appearance of the witness upon the stand—the consistency of his statements, and the probability of those statements in the nature of things. If the testimony be inconsistent in material facts, or is contradicted by others, as to matters material, it would be a reason for discrediting it. If the witness' testimony be willfully false in any one material particular, it should be discredited altogether. If, however, a misstatement be unintentional, and is at the same time, or subsequently, corrected or explained by the witness, it would not be ground for wholly discrediting the witness. In criminal cases, evidence of the character of the accused is always admissible for the consideration of the Jury, and this for the very obvious reason that it is not to be presumed that a person who has uniformly maintained an upright character would suddenly fall into the commission of crime. This evidence of character is proper for the consideration of the Jury, and may be given by the accused in the investigation of crime of every grade. It is not simply in doubtful cases that good character will avail, but a good character, if satisfactorily established, it may of itself create [illegible] doubt. In cases where the other evidence is nearly balanced, but slightly preponderates against the accused, the presumption from proof of good character is entitled to great weight. This proof ought to weigh a great deal with the Jury, unless this presumption is removed or overcome by the other evidence in the case. I have said to you, gentlemen, he continued, that if there be a reasonable doubt—and this is to be applied not to a case of this kind alone, but to all cases—if, after a careful and candid and conscientious and deliberate and intelligent examination of the evidence in a criminal case, there still rests a rational, reasonable doubt on the mind of a juror that the party accused is not guilty, then you are to return a verdict to that effect. But if, after such careful scrutiny and examination of the case, you should come to the conclusion that there is no reasonable or rational doubt—there may perhaps intervene a vague suspicion—but, if, after all, there is no rational doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, then it is your imperative duty to find him guilty.

It being now about half past five o'clock, the Jurors retired to their apartment, in charge of Messrs. Bishop and Knight, the officers of the Court, who, with Mr. Buchanan, who has had special charge of the prisoner, and Mr. Harknett, another of the deputies, have been unremitting in their efforts to preserve order and faithfully perform their respective duties.

At 9 o'clock, the Judge, having temporarily withdrawn in the interval, reappeared in Court, and said that he understood that there was no present probability of the Jury agreeing; he proposed, therefore, to go home to the St. Nicholas, and to instruct an officer that if the Jury agreed before that time, he should be sent for to receive it—if not, that the matter should be postponed till the next morning, (to-day.)

The Court was then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning, provided that it should not be called together sooner.

The Paudeen Murder Trial—Testimony of Theodore Edgar, W. E. Allen and James Turner.

SECOND DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—June 18. Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday Recorder Barnard sentenced Martin Dowd, indicted for the murder of John Dooley, and convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, to seven years in the State Prison, the highest degree of punishment allowed by the law. The Recorder said he had no doubt that the prisoner was guilty of the higher crime, but the Jury had mercifully convicted him of manslaughter only.

James Clarke, alias William Andrews, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and as he had been in the State Prison before, was sentenced to two years and three months in the State Prison. His confederate, Martin, a young man, was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary, it being his first offence.

The trial of Daniel Cunningham, for the murder of "Paudeen," was then resumed. The gamblers, fighting men and black-legs thronged the court-room, as on the previous day.

Patrick McKay, cross-examined by Ex-Judge Whiting—It was after Cunningham left the sofa and came over to where Paudeen was that he said to him, "You had better reserve your remarks until Morrissey is present;" it was after the first occurrence with Cunningham that Paudeen asked for a knife or a pistol; I am not certain whether Cunningham had got behind the counter or not; John Marks, Harvey Young, Jack Rowe, Wm. Allen, the bar-keeper, Mr. Petrie, and Mr. Airey were present; I think Paudeen asked me more than once during the evening for a knife or pistol; I am positive that he asked me twice; at this time I had not seen Cunningham have a pistol; Paudeen invited Cunningham to come from behind the bar once or twice; Cunningham came from behind the counter, and Paudeen made a rush for him; Cunningham went back; then Petrie made a rush for Paudeen, and stopped him; I was not on good terms with Cunningham; Paudeen knew I was not; we talked the matter over two or three nights before; I had not heard Paudeen say that he meant to lick Cunningham at any time before this night; I never knew that Cunningham and Paudeen were on terms of intimacy; I never knew that they had any difficulty; I should judge that Cunningham would be in danger from a man of Paudeen's physical organization if they tackled.

The Recorder said that he had decided that defendant's counsel could give evidence of deceased's bad character, as being a savage and vindictive man, provided they first established that the defendant knew this at the time Paudeen made the first assault upon him.

Mr. Whiting—Can you say whether Cunningham knew on this night, the general character of Paudeen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did not Cunningham know that Paudeen was one of the men engaged in the Poole murder? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did not Cunningham know what his character was as a fighting man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did not Cunningham know of the attack that Paudeen made upon Leycraft? (Objected to.)

Q.—Was he a fighting character? (Objected to.)

Q.—What was Paudeen's character for brutality as a fighting man? A.—All that I know of Paudeen's character is that he was a fighting man.

To the District-Attorney—I have heard his fighting qualities spoken of in the presence of Cunningham, during the Poole affair; it was bar-room talk; I cannot say who was present; Cunningham must have been there, I think; but it is so long ago, I cannot be certain; I have heard it talked over in Cunningham's presence, on other occasions, a year and eighteen months ago; to the best of my knowledge Mr. Hill was present on one of these occasions; I am sure Cunningham was there; it was general bar-room talk; I heard it talked of at Mr. McCann's house in Howard-street; I do not recollect that Cunningham was by; I do not remember that Cunningham was by at any time when Paudeen's character was spoken of, except at Florence's.

To Mr. Whiting—Paudeen's character as a fighting man was discussed at *Florence's*; Cunningham was sufficiently near to hear what was said about Paudeen; he was standing at the bar with me, drinking; I do not know whether they discussed the manner of Paudeen's fighting; I did not feel sufficiently interested to hear what they said about him.

Q.—Judging from what you saw of the conflict between the parties, and of your knowledge of McLaughlin's character, was Cunningham in danger?

Objected to and overruled.

Witness—Paudeen was about five feet eight inches high; his age was twenty-eight; judging from his appearance, he was a powerful man; full chest, square shoulders, muscular.

Q.—To a man of the size of Cunningham, what probably would be the effect of a blow on the temple from a man like Paudeen.

Objected to.

To the District-Attorney—I have known Paudeen six years, intimately for three years; I have heard Cunningham spoken of as being a pretty smart fighter for a little fellow, and not much afraid of anything.

Theodore Edgar, examined by the District-Attorney—I reside at Brooklyn; I was in Allen's saloon on the night of the killing of Paudeen; I think I got there between one and three o'clock; I went with my two brothers; there were a great many people there; Cunningham, McLaughlin, Petrie, Hill, my two brothers and myself, Mr. Young, Mr. Tease, and the bar-keeper; I think Mr. Airey was there; there was nothing going on when I went in; they were talking quietly together; everything appeared to be peaceable; I stayed in about fifteen minutes and went out; I was out about ten minutes; when I came back I saw four or five men there; McLaughlin and Cunningham were there; they were talking; the conversation appeared to be about Mr. Morrissey; McLaughlin said he was a thief, a loafer, and such conversation as that; McLaughlin spoke in this way; Mr. Cunningham said he ought to reserve his conversation till he saw Morrissey; Morrissey was not by; *Cunningham said Morrissey was a friend of his, and he did not like to hear such talk; McLaughlin ap*peared to be very angry, and said he could lick Morrissey or any of his friends; some of the parties tried to stop the talk; Mr. Petrie and Mr. Turner interfered to do so; Tease tried to stop it too; I don't recollect anybody else; they were the principal ones who tried to stop the difficulty all the way through; Petrie and Turner took hold of Paudeen and held him back, and told him to have no trouble; they appeared to separate them, and they remained separated for about two or three minutes; Cunningham got up towards the bar; McLaughlin followed Cunningham up; the same parties interfered again, and told him to have no trouble; they did not then take hold of him; the whole party had got towards the end of the bar; they were at hard words, and McLaughlin appeared to make a rush at Cunningham; then Mr. Petrie took hold of him; they had a scuffle and both fell to the floor, side by side, I think; but I cannot exactly say; they remained on the floor a minute, probably; they were soon both on their feet again; Cunningham then went behind the bar; McLaughlin took off his coat and vest, and said he could whip anybody in the room; he threatened to strike one or two; Mr. Petrie and Mr. Turner he offered to strike; Cunningham remained behind the bar; McLaughlin turned round and addressed his conversation to Cunningham, in regard to what he was doing behind the bar, as he had no business there; Cunningham replied, he had got behind the bar to get *away from him*; that he had got as far away from him as he possibly could get; McLaughlin called him a coward, and said that he had a pistol; Cunningham *made no reply as regarded his having a pistol*; McLaughlin dared Cunningham to come out into the room; I think Cunningham stepped down from the end of the bar, three or *four feet out into the room*; he remained there some few moments and went back *again; he remained behind the bar till it was all* through with; it might have been an hour; it might have been longer; all the time he remained there the conversation appeared to be between him and McLaughlin, backward and forward across the bar; meantime Mr. Young asked McLaughlin to go home; he still kept on talking, and did not go home; presently some of them drank at the bar; I did not drink myself; McLaughlin kept saying he could whip Morrissey or any of his friends; presently I saw McLaughlin take hold of Cunningham by the coat collar; they both stood facing each other, Cunningham behind the counter and McLaughlin in front; he caught Cunningham and dragged him forward, saying, "You little sucker, you won't shoot me;" he might have held him two or three minutes; he kept on with abusive words; Cunningham told him to let go; he said he didn't want to be hurt by him, and didn't mean to be; he added that if he didn't let go of him he would kill him; McLaughlin had hold of Cunningham with his left hand; he reached over the bar and stood on tiptoe; I could not see his right hand, what position he was in; he held him in that position about four minutes; he kept on with abusive talk; before Cunningham shot, he said, "One, two, three," and then reached a pistol up a little higher than the counter, and fired directly he fired; McLaughlin let go of him and fell to the [illegible] of the counter; I saw Cunningham come out from behind the bar and said, "Keep away from me, gentlemen—I am going to give myself up;" I think he took the pistol from his right hand pocket; he had a neck-cloth on; I do not know where before that he had carried the pistol; McLaughlin, when he let go of Cunningham, threw up both his hands, said "Gentlemen, boys," and fell on the floor; I know what kind of a pistol it was he fired; it was a "Derringer;" it resembled the pistol you show me.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Whiting—Turner and Petrie held McLaughlin back because he was rushing towards Cunningham; Cunningham told him he had got behind the bar to get away from him; I do not know whether McLaughlin saw the pistol; he told Cunningham he knew he had a pistol; I asked McLaughlin to go home; he told me to mind my own business; I saw he was intoxicated, and I thought there would be trouble; he looked like a desperate man; I only saw him have hold of Cunningham but once, and that was before he fired; Cunningham was dragged so far over the bar that he had to stand on his tip-toes; he pulled him half-way over the counter; Cunningham told him several times to let go or he would kill him; if he could have pulled him over the counter he would have done so; McLaughlin said to him, "You little sucker; you little coward, you won't shoot; you daren't;" he said it in a sneering kind of way.

To the District-Attorney—I could not say whether the pistol was cocked; he had space of time to cock it while he lifted it up from behind the bar.

To Mr. Whiting—Cunningham could not have got away from the room, without encountering McLaughlin, unless the parties present had interfered; I would not have interfered with McLaughlin, so [illegible]; as often as Cunningham came out from behind the bar, McLaughlin made towards him; I could not say whether Cunningham drank or not.

William E. Allen, examined by the District-Attorney—I live now at No. 474 Broadway; I was at No. 27 Howard-street on the night in question; I do not recollect whether Cunningham or McLaughlin was in first; I saw them with several others standing at the bar drinking; I supposed they were in friendly talking; I heard Petrie and Paudeen talking about Morrissey; Paudeen came over to where I and Mr. Rowe were sitting, and began talking about Morrissey; he said he was a big loafer, and what he had suffered from him; Cunningham came up to him, and said "you ought not to talk so," or "you must not talk so; you are only satisfying a parcel of suckers on the outside;" McLaughlin replied, "I know what I am about, I know my own business;" then they got talking loud, and the rest of the party came over to where we were; Cunningham and McLaughlin clinched; they were separated by some persons, I don't remember who; Cunningham and I went to the bar; I said to him; "don't be foolish; this man likes Morrissey, and has his reasons; you don't like him, and have your reasons; let each keep his own opinion; Morrissey is big enough to take care of himself;" he said he would keep quiet; the next I saw was he and Petrie in a scuffle lying on the floor; they got up, and were separated; the next I saw was Cunningham behind the counter; he stayed there perhaps two hours; Paudeen asked him what he was doing, and dared him to come out; Cunningham then walked out into the middle of the ball-room, and said, "here I am;" both hands were out of his pockets; he remained there about fifteen seconds, and then walked behind the bar; I did not see Paudeen do anything then; he went up to the bar and called Cunningham "a little sucker," and threatened to smash his face; they were talking one to another, for several minutes, when Mr. Young took him by the arm and said, "come, let us go home;" Paudeen said to Cunningham, "good night, Dan;" some one proposed to take another drink; I do not know whether Cunningham drank; my back was towards them; the first thing I heard was the report of a pistol; I turned round, and saw Paudeen falling; I ran and caught him; I saw a speck of blood and tore open his shirt, and saw the wound; he said, "I am going, good-bye, boys;" this saloon then belonged to me.

Cross-examined by the Assistant District-Attorney—I keep a public house; I kept this saloon in Howard-street; to the best of my recollection I gave the same version of the occurrence that I have now; "sucker" and "sucker" mean the same thing; all strangers are suckers; I do not know why Cunningham went behind the counter; he had had a clinch with Paudeen before he went behind the counter; I do not know which clinched first; I saw them clinched, but not in the act of clinching; Mr. Turner and Mr. Petrie and two or three others separated them; when Cunningham came from behind the bar, and said "Here I am," Paudeen was in front of the bar; I did not see him move towards Cunningham; Cunningham walked back directly; Paudeen did not, that I saw, make any motion to go towards him; I was the landlord of the house.

James Turner, examined by the Assistant District-Attorney—I reside at No. 23 Canal-street; I was present at Mr. Allen's saloon on the night in question; I went in about two o'clock in the morning; I went with Mr. Hill; I saw there Mr. Petrie, Mr. Young, Mr. Allen, Mr. Clancey, Mr. McLaughlin and several others; I saw Cunningham there also; when I first came in the ball-room, Cunningham and Petrie were in deep conversation together, and Mr. McLaughlin; I heard Cunningham say to McLaughlin, "There's no use in your talking, you are only making suckers on the outside;" I told McLaughlin there was no use in carrying on so, and asked him to take a drink with me; he assented and we went to the bar to drink; I asked the whole party to drink with us; in about a quarter of an hour I strolled around the ball-room, and Mr. Petrie and Mr. McLaughlin got into conversation about Morrissey; there were pretty hard words between them; Mr. Cunningham then got into conversation with McLaughlin and I got talking with Petrie, with that Cunningham and McLaughlin got in pretty warm words, and McLaughlin said, "I will lick you," or something to that effect; Cunningham said, "No you won't;" I then interfered, trying to make peace; Cunningham walked away and I and Paudeen took another drink; I walked away to the end of the ball-room about seventy feet; turning round I saw Paudeen in the middle of the room with his coat off; Cunningham went behind from the end of the bar and got up to where we were standing; he was on the inside of the bar and we were on the outside; he and Paudeen got talking again; McLaughlin said he could lick Cunningham, or would lick him, I can't be sure which; Cunningham said, "No you won't;" McLaughlin reached over the bar and said if he could get hold of him he would do something to him; he didn't say what he would do; I drew his arm back and he reached over the second time, with that Cunningham drew as far back from him as he could; Mr. Young said to McLaughlin, "Let us go home;" we started to go, and somebody proposed to have one more drink; we went back and then they got talking again; Cunningham stood nearly close to the counter, and McLaughlin reached over, took him by the coat and pulled him partly over the bar; I heard Cunningham say, "Let go of me, or if you don't I'll kill you;" he repeated it once or twice; I tried to draw McLaughlin away, and said to Cunningham, "Dad, you go home, and I'll try and get Paudeen home;" Cunningham says, "No, I am not going out there, because I'll get licked," or something to that effect; they had some words again; they had been quarreling for over an hour, while I was there; in about a moment afterwards, I saw Paudeen reach over the bar; I heard Cunningham say, "Leave me alone, once, twice, three times;" I then heard the pistol go off; I did not see the pistol before the shooting; I think Paudeen got hold of Cunningham's coat-collar twice that night.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Whiting—I cannot say whether Paudeen got hold of Cunningham three times that night; I did not hear Paudeen ask for a pistol or a knife; I did not hear him say he intended to lick Cunningham; I could not hear all that was said among thirty or forty men in a ball-room; Paudeen was a much larger man than Cunningham; I had been a great deal in Paudeen's company; I once had a rencontre with him at the big hotel in Centre-street; I mean the "Tombs;" I don't know whether we had a fight; we had a wrestle; he wasn't very powerful, he was much more muscular than Cunningham; I never heard him called a fighting-man; I am not one myself; I was in the Poole affair, so was Paudeen; "sucker" is a term we have; it means that when we call each other suckers, we fall out; we are not very amiable then.

To the Recorder—Cunningham, at the last time Paudeen grabbed him, was standing about a foot inside the counter; he could have gone back a foot further, perhaps, if he had leaned himself back over the shelf where the decanters were.

The Court here adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock A. M.

Sentence of Patrick Lally.

MCGAHEY PLEADS GUILTY—[illegible]—LALLY THREATENS TO KILL ANOTHER MAN.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, Patrick Lally, who killed George H. Simonson, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, at hard labor, in the State Prison at Sing Sing, the Jury having found him guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. The Judge, in passing sentence, said that he had intended to inflict the full penalty, (seven years,) but from representations which had been made to him, he should sentence him to only five years' imprisonment.

Lally, upon examination, said he was 22 years old, born in Ireland and was a plumber by trade.

As the officer was taking Lally out of Court he passed near Officer Hicks of the Fourth Precinct, who was a witness on the trial, and peering into his face, said, "You d—d s—n of a b—h, I will murder you as soon as I get out."

The sentence took everybody by surprise, and none more so than Lally and his friends, as all fully anticipated that he would be punished to the full extent of the law.

THE CASE OF ANDREW MCGAHEY.

This person was indicted with Lally for the murder of Simonson. After considerable urging he consented to plead guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. McGahey is 23 years old, a hatter by trade, and was born in Brooklyn.

While Lally manifested no feeling whatever upon being sentenced, McGahey seemed peculiarly alive to the position he was in, and shed tears. He says that he had nothing whatever to do with the killing of Simonson; that Lally was the man who struck the blow, and that Simonson was coming up the stairs in the bar-room at that time.

The Court intimated to him that if he behaved well in prison, an application would probably be made for his release.

John J. Mellen, also indicted with Lally, was next called and discharged, it appearing that he had nothing to do with the affray, but, on the contrary, so far as the evidence goes, acted as a peacemaker. He received the congratulations of numerous friends from New-York, who were present to witness the proceedings.

Mellen also states that Lally was the only one who attacked Simonson. He says that he was the last to leave the bar-room, and as he came out saw Lally strike Simonson.

The Court then adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—June 18, 1858. Before Judges [illegible].

Edward Smith vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-

[illegible] ... This was an action brought to recover $[illegible] for carriages hired [illegible] members of the Common Council [illegible] and that the same had been [illegible] by the Comptroller for payment [illegible] on the 5th of June, 1857, the Common Council passed a resolution directing the Comptroller [illegible] to pay all bills [illegible] for carriages hired for members of the Common Council, incurred by them in the discharge of official business, between the 1st October, [illegible]. The defendants denied [illegible] with the exception of the resolution, which was admitted, and they averred that the resolution was illegally and improperly passed, and was not binding on the defendants; also, that no appropriation had been made to pay for carriages [illegible] during the years aforesaid to members of the Common Council; that the hiring of carriages was executive business which the Common Council were prohibited from performing by the charter [illegible] that the resolution of June 5 was in violation of the eighteenth section of the charter of 1830, and the forty-sixth section of the charter of 1857, prohibiting any allowance beyond the legal claim under any contract with the Corporation, or for any service on its account or in its employment; that the carriages should have been furnished by contract, [illegible] as required by the charter, &c. The Councilmen Barney, Waugh and Gavit and Aldermen [illegible] and others, were examined on the part of the plaintiff, and testified that the carriages used by them were employed on special business—Councilman Waugh stating that he had used his carriage part of the time to take him from his residence to the Council chamber, having been ill at the time. The counsel for the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground, 1st, that there had been no appropriation shown; 2d, that the members of the Common Council were not authorized to perform executive business, and that the making of a contract was [illegible]; 3d, that the resolution of the Common Council was illegal; 4th, that the carriages should have been furnished by general contract, made by the head of the appropriate department; 5th, that no cause of action had been shown. The motion was discussed at great length, and was finally granted by the Judge, on the ground that the making of a contract was an executive act, which the members of the Common Council could not perform, and that, therefore, for the carriages hired of the plaintiff he could not recover.

D. McMahon for plaintiff; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., Assistant Corporation Counsel, for defendants.

Doing Business Under Difficulties—The Heat at Calcutta.

From the London Times.

There is a proverb current in Calcutta which determines the exact difference between the temperature of that languid city and the heat of a place the name of which we may not print. The popular adage does not make the margin very wide.

Calcutta is now in her most torrid moments. That [illegible] Indian sun has put on his fiercest aspect. All nature lies gasping. The half-caste in his palkee looks as faint and feeble as the bearers who falter under his weight; the fat baboo in his garry has lost his eager air of small commercial enterprise. As to European life, it exists only under a punkah. In closed and darkened rooms, fortified all round by deep verandahs, and occupied in their full extent by swinging punkahs, the members of the various white castes of that punctilious community recline, and perhaps repose. It is too hot even to abuse Lord Canning, or to sneer at Sir Colin Campbell, or, with uplifted hands, to ejaculate the name of Lord Ellenborough. The Sudder Adawlut and the Supreme Court go on [illegible], but that is only because, being once in motion, some certain degree of energy is required to stop. It is just that terrible time of the year when even night brings no relief; when the earth is so baked and parched that the short absence of the sun does not cool; when all creation seems to be living only upon the knowledge that the time of the rains is near, and that the descending waters must soon temper this oven-atmosphere and produce a temperature tolerable to man.

Of all Eastern cities, Calcutta is the strangest in its notions of decency in dress. The natives who come out in the sun wear a white cloth round their waist and another round their heads. The Sepoy who carries his walking-stick up and down in front of Government-house may be supposed to be suffering the punishment due to his meditated crimes; but a jury of French Zouaves, who should see him suffering torture in an European uniform, would be unanimous in a verdict of extenuating circumstances, and think the punishment too great even for an uncommitted mutiny. The only man whom no one pities is the occasional Englishman who comes abroad. He drives about this furnace, or he sits on the bench of the Sudder in a black hat and a cloth coat. Light clothing is against his caste. Calcutta society has not learned that although a man may be natural without being gentlemanlike, he cannot be gentlemanlike without being natural. Under a torrid sun he apes the modes of Regent-street, because, being a civilian, he will not sin against his caste, and allow the adventurers around to sneer, or because, being an adventurer, he will not give cause for criticism to the supercilious civil service.

An Over-scrupulous Politician—Sketch of Mr. Gladstone.

From the London Times.

We cannot pretend to follow the labyrinthine windings of a Peelite mind, and so we shall make no suppositions concerning Mr. Gladstone's motives for declining to take office under the Earl of Derby. All that we can presume is, that his reasons were something perfectly unlike anything that would influence ordinary minds. Some fantastic distinction, which he calls a difference of opinion; some imaginary point of honor; some supposed understanding with his former colleagues twelve years ago, which he considers still binding, may have been the cause of a refusal which the world will never understand. Be that as it may, Mr. Gladstone's decision is taken, and for the remainder of the session we may expect to see him rushing forward in all the pride of independence and all the delight of mystery to protect politicians whom he would not accept as colleagues, and to advocate measures on which he was too fastidious to rest his own fame.

We do not conceive that Mr. Gladstone aspires to the part of a Minister-maker, a political Warwick, the setter-up and puller-down of Premiers. That business is for the present engrossed by the members for Ashton and Birmingham, and suits well the combative and destructive qualities which are hidden under their pacific principles. Mr. Gladstone probably obeys only the strongest impulse of his nature, which is to hesitate. Tory as the world may think him, he no doubt sees infinite shades of difference between himself and Lord Derby. Indeed, it may be that proximity brings to his notice obstacles which he never perceived before, and, possibly, his microscopic discrimination has at this moment swelled some slight ecclesiastic or educational divergences into gulfs more profound than any which divide him from the promoters of the Divorce bill or the declaimers against Church-rates and a hireling priesthood.

At any rate, Mr. Gladstone is lost to the Tories for the present, and they must do their best without him.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Robert T. Luce, of the Delta Chi Fraternity in Troy, have been adopted by the Delta charge of that body, of which branch he was a member.

MARKET REPORTS.

Family Market Prices Current.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 18, 1858.

MEATS.

The weather has been rather favorable for the consumption of fresh meat during the week, and a fair demand prevailed throughout, until to-day, when, owing in part to the heat, the inquiry has been limited. Prices exhibit no important change. The same causes which operated in favor of fresh, lessened the trade in salted and smoked meats. Yet these have ruled pretty firm. Supplies of fresh generally moderate; of salted and smoked, good.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ ℔	14	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ ℔	7	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ ℔	18	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ ℔	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ ℔	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ ℔	8	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ ℔	10	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ ℔	7	@	10
Mutton, chops, ℔ ℔	12	@	15
Lambs, quarter	67	@1	00
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ ℔	9	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ ℔	5	@	8
Veal, cutlets, ℔ ℔	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ ℔	8	@	10
Pork, salted, ℔ ℔	9	@	10
Pork, larding, ℔ ℔	12	@	12½
Pork, jowls, ℔ ℔	8	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2	25
Sour Meats, ℔ ℔	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ ℔	12	@	13
Bacon, ℔ ℔	12	@	—
Hams, ℔ ℔	12	@	—
Smoked Shoulders, ℔ ℔	8¼	@	9½
Smoked Tongues, each	68¾	@	91
Pickled Tongues, each	60	@	75
Lard, ℔ ℔	12	@	12½
Lard, by the tub, ℔ ℔	11	@	11½
Sausages, ℔ ℔	12½	@	25
Tripe, ℔ ℔	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry is in fair supply, while Game is rather sparingly offered. A slight decline has occurred in Fowl and Ducks. Wild and Wild Squab Pigeons are [illegible]. The demand for all kinds is restricted.

[illegible]

FISH.

Salmon, Trout, Flounders, King-fish, Frost-fish, Green Turtle, and Connecticut River Shad have advanced. North River Shad, Shad Roes, and [illegible] Mackerel are out of market. Blue-fish and Weak-fish are cheaper. The trade in fresh Fish has been pretty good during the week, while dried, smoked and shell Fish have been less inquired for.

Salmon, ℔ ℔	25	@37½		King-fish, ℔ ℔	15	@	—
Codfish, ℔ ℔	6	@	—	Sheepshead, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	@	10
Halibut, ℔ ℔	8	@	10	Blue-fish, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	@	4
Pike, ℔ ℔	—	@	12	Frost-fish, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	@	8
Trout, ℔ ℔	37	@	50	Black-fish, ℔ ℔	—	@	8
Eels, ℔ ℔	12	@	—	Sturgeon, ℔ ℔	—	@	8
Flounders, ℔ ℔	8	@	—	Gr'n Turtle, ℔ ℔	15	@	—
Porgies, ℔ ℔	5	@	6	Shad, Ct. R. each	44	@	—
Sea Bass, ℔ ℔	8	@	10	Herring, ℔ bunch	12	@	—
Striped Bass, ℔ ℔	10	@	—	Mussels, ℔ ½ pk.	12	@	—
Weak-fish, ℔ ℔	—	@	8				

Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 00
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	$1 25	@	1 50
Clams—℔ 100	25	@	50
Clams—Soft Shell, ℔ 100	25	@	1 00
Lobsters—℔ ℔	6	@	—
Crabs—℔ doz	50	@	—
Crabs—Soft Shell, ℔ doz	$1 00	@	—
Salmon, smoked, ℔ ℔	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ℔ ℔	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ ℔	4	@	5
Halibut, smoked, ℔ ℔	10	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ ℔	11	@	12
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12
Mackerel, Shore, No. 1, ℔ bbl.	12 00	@	12 00
Mackerel, Halifax, No. 2, ℔ bbl.	12 50	@	12 00
Alewives, ℔ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ ℔	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

New Potatoes are cheaper, especially those from Bermuda, which are more freely offered. Those in from Charleston are of a larger size and better quality than the earlier receipts. Instead of the new Turnips from the South, which have disappeared, supplies are arriving from New Jersey. Old Carrots and Beets are out of market. New Carrots have appeared from New-Jersey, as well as from Bloomingdale, and some other localities on the upper part of Manhattan Island. Cabbage is arriving more freely, chiefly from New-Jersey. Prices are lower. Cucumbers are plentier, coming from Charleston and Norfolk. They are cheaper. Tomatoes have reappeared,—Norfolk furnishing the supply. Green Peas from the South are out of market. New-Jersey and Long Island are sending in a fair amount. Onions are more abundant, those from Bermuda are selling by measure, and those from New-Jersey in bunches. The season for Radishes, Asparagus, &c., is far advanced. Sprouts are nearly out of market, and not inquired for. The general demand for Vegetables is fair, though not brisk.

Potatoes, Old Mercers, ℔ bushel	1 00	@1	25
Potatoes, Old Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 75	@3	25
Potatoes, Old Junes, ℔ bushel	75	@1	00
Potatoes, ℔ half-peck	16	@	20
Potatoes, New Bermuda, ℔ bbl	4 50	@5	00
Potatoes, New Charleston, ℔ bbl	3 50	@4	00
Potatoes, new, ℔ half-peck	25	@	38
Turnips, New, ℔ doz. bunches	75	@	85
Turnips, New, ℔ bunch	7	@	8
Carrots, New, ℔ doz. bunches	62	@	—
Carrots, New, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Beets, New, ℔ doz. bunches	75	@1	25
Beets, New, ℔ bunch	8	@	—
Onions, new, ℔ half peck	37	@	—
Onions, new, ℔ bunch	2	@	—
Cabbage, new, ℔ dozen	75	@1	00
Cabbage, new, ℔ head	8	@	10
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	5 00	@	—
Tomatoes, ℔ quart	—	@	50
Green Peas, ℔ bbl	3 00	@3	75
Green Peas, ℔ bushel	1 00	@1	25
Green Peas, ℔ half peck	15	@	20
String Beans, ℔ peck	—	@	62
Soaked Lima Beans, ℔ quart	15	@	18
Cucumbers, ℔ dozen	—	@	50
Cucumbers, each	5	@	6
Parsley, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Mint, ℔ bunch	1	@	2
Asparagus, ℔ bunch	16	@	18
Chalots, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Leeks, ℔ bunch	10	@	—
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@	—
Garlic, ℔ doz	1 00	@	—
Radishes, ℔ doz. bunches	32	@	—
Salad, ℔ doz. heads	12	@	37
Salad, ℔ head	2	@	4
Rhubarb, ℔ doz. bunches	75	@1	00
Rhubarb, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Spinach, ℔ bbl	75	@	—
Spinach, ℔ bushel	30	@	—
Spinach, ℔ peck	12	@	—
Water Cress, ℔ basket	37	@	—
Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen	75	@3	00
Cauliflowers, each	8	@	30

FRUIT.

Strawberries are plentier and cheaper. The demand has not been brisk during the week, owing in part to the cool weather. When the weather is warm and meat is not in much favor, strawberries and other fruits in their season find the readiest market. Gooseberries have declined. Cherries are in rather limited supply. Watermelons are very scarce,—nor are squashes plenty. Oranges are dearer. Bananas are disappearing. Apples are quite scarce and not in much request.

Strawberries, ℔ basket	2½	@	6
Gooseberries, ℔ bushel	1 50	@3	00
Gooseberries, ℔ quart	10	@	12
Cherries, ℔ ℔	9	@	16
Apples, Dried, ℔ ℔	8	@	10
Peaches, Dried, ℔ ℔	22	@	25
Plums, Dried, ℔ ℔	22	@	25
Oranges, ℔ box	3 25	@4	50
Oranges, ℔ dozen	25	@	50
Lemons, ℔ box	2 50	@3	25
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12	@	18
Pine Apples, ℔ dozen	90	@1	50
Pine Apples, each	8	@	15
Cocoanuts, ℔ 100	2 50	@3	00
Cocoanuts, ℔ doz	37	@	50
Bananas, ℔ dozen	25	@	75
Figs, ℔ box	25	@	50
Dates, ℔ ℔	—	@	10
Prunes, ℔ ℔	—	@	12
Citron, preserved, ℔ ℔	—	@	25
Raisins, ℔ ℔	12	@	—
Raisins, ℔ box	2 25	@3	00
Currants, ℔ ℔	12	@	—
Watermelons, each	50	@	75
Squashes, each	6	@	10

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

In this line no important changes have occurred since our last.

Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ ℔	16	@	22
Butter, Orange County, ℔ ℔	22	@	25
Butter, Ohio, ℔ ℔	14	@	20
Cheese, old, ℔ ℔	4	@	10
Cheese, new, ℔ ℔	8	@	10
Cheese, imitation English, ℔ ℔	11	@	16
Eggs, ten for	12	@	—
Eggs, twenty-one for	25	@	—
Eggs, by $1 worth, ℔ doz	12½	@	13
Honey, ℔ can	50	@	—
Honey, ℔ bottle	31	@	62

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz	25	@	37½
Mangoes, each	3	@	6
Cauliflowers, each	6	@	15
New-York Peppers, ℔ 100	37	@	50
Gherkins, ℔ 100	31	@	75
Pickled Onions, ℔ quart	12	@	—
Pickled Onions, ℔ gallon	37	@	—
Horse Radish, ℔ bottle	6	@	75
Horse Radish, dry, ℔ ℔	25	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Preserved Cherries, ℔ ℔	12	@	—
Prunes, ℔ ℔	10	@	14
Sardines, ℔ box	25	@	50
Catsup, ℔ bottle	6	@	25
Catsup, ℔ gallon	37	@	—
Pearl Barley, ℔ ℔	8	@	14
Split Peas, ℔ quart	9	@	—
White Beans, ℔ quart	8	@	—
Green Beans, ℔ quart	10	@	—
Rice, ℔ ℔	6	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 126 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 206 and 207; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 165, 445 and 446; M. VANDERVOORT, stands Nos. 135 and 136; J. LYNCH, stand Nos. 3 [illegible] M. KENNEDY, stands Nos. 196 and 197; G. MASSOLF & Co., stands No. 97 and 98.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 18, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats
Ashes, bbls	38	16	—
Flour, bbls	9,602	117	1,030
Wheat, bushels	37,288	—	—
Corn, bushels	2,600	—	4,950
Provisions, pkgs	148	51	482
Whisky, bbls	405	—	54

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day—475 bags Laguayra at 11¼c.; 150 bags Cape Haytien at 10c., and 50 bags St. Domingo at 9½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Continues in good demand at full prices; sales 2,600 bales—including Middling Upland at 12c., and other grades at proportionate quotations.

FISH—The market is quiet at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is heavy, and prices favor buyers. The demand is moderate for home use, and is limited for shipment. The inquiry from speculators has subsided. Sales 12,000 bbls.

Superfine State, ℔ bbl	$3 90	@$4 00
Extra State	4 10	@ 4 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 90	@ 4 00
Superfine Ohio	4 00	@ 4 10
Fancy Ohio	4 15	@ 4 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 10	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60	@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 20	@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	5 00	@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75	@ 7 00

Canadian still tends downward. Sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at from $4 25@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is pretty active and buoyant; sales 2,400 bbls. at $4 50@$4 75 for mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 [illegible]@$3 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steady, with a moderate inquiry. Subsequently, holders manifested more eagerness to sell, and in the absence of an active demand, especially for export, prices declined materially. Sales have been reported of 22,500 bushels, including fair to choice Red (Winter) Western, at $1 [illegible] chiefly at $1 [illegible]; Milwaukee Club mainly at [illegible]; and Chicago Spring at 68c.@[illegible] ℔ bushel. Corn is scarce and quiet. Sales [illegible] bushels at 71½c.@[illegible] for mixed Western; [illegible] for White Southern, and [illegible] for Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Buckwheat [illegible] are in moderate request at steady quotations.

HAY—Sales 800 bales, at 45c.@50c., cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—The demand continues fair, at former rates. Crop of 1857, 4c.@8c.; old, [illegible]c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Is very quiet and somewhat nominal. Scotch Pig, $22 50@$24; English Bar, common, at $[illegible]@$47, and refined at $[illegible]@$[illegible] ℔ ton.

LIME—Rockland—82c. for common, and 87c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears inactive at old prices. New-Orleans, 36c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive, and prices tend downwards. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls. in lots, at $16 60@$16 65 for Mess, and $13 75@$13 80 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Some sales of lots, to arrive, were also rumored, but without particulars. Cut Meats are in demand at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon, 8¼c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Lard is improving; sales 600 bbls., in lots, at from 10¾c.@11¼c. for ordinary to prime ℔ ℔. Beef is in request at unchanged quotations; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; and $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to very good State; and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling at 4c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 250 tcs., in lots, chiefly at $3 12½@$3 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been more freely dealt in,—sales having been reported to-day of 1,726 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 5¼c.@6¾c., with some Porto Rico within the range; also, several hundred hhds. Melado at 3¼c.@4¼c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW AND TALLOW OIL—Sales 10,000 ℔s.

TOBACCO—The demand is moderate, solely for supplying the immediate wants of buyers. Sales have been reported since Tuesday last of 100 hhds. Kentucky, at 11c.@14½c.; 236 cases Seed Leaf, at 5¼c.@14c., and 84 bales Havana, at 29c.@40c. ℔ ℔. In Louisville, during the week ending June 15, sales were made of 363 hhds., chiefly at from $5 10@$13 according to quality.

WHALEBONE—30,000 ℔s. Ochotsk were reported sold at $1 25, cash, ℔ ℔., for shipment.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 22c.@23¼c., mainly at 23¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 250 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℔ ℔.; some Flour at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ℔ bushel; 500 tcs. Beef at 2s.@2s. 9d. ℔ tc.; and 40 boxes Bacon at 20s. ℔ ton. For London, 300 boxes Cheese at 30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 50 packages Shoulders at 22s. 6d. For Bremen, 50 bales Cotton at ¼d.; and 1,800 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. Since our last, there have been chartered: a ship from St. John's, with Deals, for Liverpool, at £2 15; a brig from Minatitlan, Mahogany, for New-York, at $8 and $10.

A New View of the Anti-Lottery Crusade.

From the Mobile Daily Tribune.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 26, 1858.

MAYOR TIEMANN's late attempt to break up the Lottery establishment of SWAN & Co., of Augusta, Ga., is creating a good deal of excitement here in political circles. The power of the Press, for good or evil, has not been for some time manifested so markedly as in the perverted and, in some respects, positively false statements of this matter that have gone out to the world. The facts of the case are as follows:

BENJAMIN WOOD, the brother of our late Mayor, FERNANDO WOOD, is perhaps the ablest politician in New-York—his brother FERNANDO not excepted; added to this, he is an able business man—as banker, broker, speculator in city real estate, in farms or wild lands; in short, as a general financier, the capacity of BENJ. WOOD is immense. BEN got his first start in the world in a business the morality of which is now questioned, although it is but yesterday, as it were, that not only distinguished and eminently pious individuals, but Church and State themselves, in their official capacity, did not hesitate to participate in its profits. I allude to the lottery business, in which the reverend and venerable Dr. NOTT, the President of Union College, in this State, was once actively engaged; a long time ago, of course, but *since his occupancy of the presidential chair of that renowned seat of learning*. I do not defend the Lottery business, nor would I, as a matter of taste, have anything to do with it; but it is due to BENJAMIN WOOD to state that the Lottery establishment of SWAN & Co., of which he is a leading partner, is as fair, square, and legally constituted a concern as the laws of Georgia can make it.

Now, it has been known here, for some time, that BEN. WOOD has determined to run for Congress from the district in which he resides, and which is now represented by DAN. SICKLES, to whom BEN's political aspirations are anything but agreeable, for the reason that he, the said DAN., is inspired with the laudable desire to serve his beloved country for another term. SICKLES is a very "smart" man, but it is in a very small way; so he conceived the not over-brilliant idea of kicking up a general row about SWAN & Co.'s Lottery. He knew very well that he could not break it up, but he thought that he might possibly divert WOOD's thought from politics to the care of his pecuniary affairs, and then be left in undisputed possession of all the chances of the next nomination to Congress. Of course, it was easy for him to gain Mayor TIEMANN to his purposes—he, TIEMANN, being the deadly enemy of FERNANDO WOOD. The Mayor knows that FERNANDO will be sure to lead the Democratic party in this City, at the very next turn of the wheel of local politics, and that nothing but a divided vote of the Democratic party can keep him from being the next Mayor.

The foregoing is a true statement of the political motives that prompt the crusade from New-York against the Augusta Lottery. But, to furnish the sinews of war, these political gentlemen called in a third party, the proprietor of a large rival Lottery concern, upon whose "drawings" most of the policy-playing in New-York is based. Isn't that rich? These men furnished the funds to do the thing up in style; but they now see that they were fooled by the politicians, and have spent their dollars to no purpose, except to advertise thoroughly the establishment they endeavored to injure. The whole affair is perfectly understood here to be a farce. It is fun for us poor scribblers to see these fellows—politicians and financiers—lay their trains and set their wires, and refreshing to sit down and make their deviltry patent to outsiders.

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GRACE!!
AND BEAUTY!!
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DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED SKIRTS.
The unparalleled success of the
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
(120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400) Skirts, *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.
They also call attention to their
NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT,
FOR TRAVELING,
which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.
They are the *sole proprietors* of the only
"PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE"
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They also manufacture over
70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES,
with and *without* the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."
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Corner of Lispenard st., by order of the Assignees of G. B. Williams & Co., to close the estate, comprising a large assortment of
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EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c., &c.
The sales are made without reserve, giving the public merchandise at their own price. The sales are now on, and will continue daily, until the whole is disposed of.
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PAPER HANGINGS
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DECORATIONS.
GREAT BARGAINS!!!
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Now offer their entire stock
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FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
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DECORATIONS,
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GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THEIR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
HAVING BEEN ENLARGED.
Great inducements will be offered to FIRST-CLASS BUYERS throughout the United States and Canada.

THE EVERETT HAT
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN
and
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
while the peculiar qualities of the
CRITTENDEN HAT
consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection, and completing an assortment in such a manner as proves the correctness of the decision made by the trade, that
EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER
in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of [illegible]
MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.
NO. 48 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.
A FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S SALE
OF TEN THOUSAND SUPERB MANTILLAS,
LATE THE PROPERTY OF
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND and
JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
IN ORDER TO DECLARE A DIVIDEND
TO THE FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,
ON MONDAY, AUG. 2.
THESE GOODS ARE NOW ON SALE,
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT ONLY,
AT NO. 351 BROADWAY,
AT PRICES MERELY NOMINAL,
COMPARED WITH INTRINSIC VALUE.
W. D. ESTERRE, Agent.

SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS,
A zephyr luxury for Summer wear.
NUBIA SCARFS,
For operas and concerts.
ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
Of rich and elegant patterns,
in Silk,
Summer Tweed,
Tricot,
and every other variety in vogue.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS AND PARASOLS.
Marked down 40 per cent. less than cost. The entire stock of JACKSON & BENNER, consisting of silk mantillas and circulars, silk and lace mantillas and circulars, dusters, and traveling wrappers of all materials, together with an endless variety of British chantilly lace [illegible] shawls, points, &c. Also a large assortment of rich parasols of all the new and fashionable designs, all of which have been marked down 40 per cent. less than cost, (and no humbug.) For order of Assignee, No. 283 Hudson-st.

CUT IT OUT.
French China din'r sets, 137 pcs. $23 50, usual price $38 00
White and gold tea sets, 44 pcs., 6 50, usual price 7 50
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Silver-plated tea-spoons by the doz. 1 50, usual price 2 00
Silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, 19 50, usual price 26 00
Silver-plated tea forks by the doz. 2 50 usual price 4 25
Gas fixtures, cut and pressed glass at low prices, at
SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th st.

SHADE HOLLANDS,
White, Buff, Green, and Blue,
of all widths,
by the case, piece, or yard,
For sale by
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
Of our own manufacture,
Made expressly
for City retail trade,
Prices greatly reduced.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
A large lot of new and very desirable styles
now opened,
and for sale at low prices for cash.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

FANS, FANS, FANS.
The attention of the ladies is called to a large lot of sample Fans, consisting of one of each kind, which will be sold low in lots to suit purchasers, by
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
Importers of Fancy Goods, No. 51 Dey-st.

MOURNING MANTILLAS AND BONNETS.
Several new and choice styles opened this day. Observe:
W. JACKSON, Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

S. CHAMBERS HAS RECEIVED LADIES' and Children's Clothing of the newest styles. Also Boys' and Children's Hats and Bonnets—straw, leghorn, and silk. All sold at reduced prices, by
S. CHAMBERS,
No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY, can be found the ONLY complete assortment of EAST INDIA AND CHINESE DRESS GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES to be had in this City. Many novel and curious articles are embraced in the assortment, also PINEAPPLE dress goods in rich and handsome colors; Pineapple dress, sun and traveling BONNETS; PINEAPPLE embroidered handkerchiefs and dresses.
AMERICAN INDIAN FANCY ARTICLES AND FANS.
CARVED SANDAL WOOD. Chinese Fans at Canton cost.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning, or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them. They are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing, render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

GIRLS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS—In every variety and style, at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

BOYS' STRAW HATS—GRAY, MIXED AND brown colors, at $1, $1 25 and $1 50, all kinds, at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold set in pictures of silver."
THE RAPID AND IMMENSE SALE
OF
LIFE-THOUGHTS,
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
is conclusive proof of its power to arrest the attention and to move the hearts of men. In a time when the language has been so thoroughly used up by advertisers—when every trumpery story is heralded in the newspapers in terms that would require modification if applied even to the acknowledged masters of English—it is difficult to set forth the real merits of a work containing
THE BEST THOUGHTS OF A GREAT MIND,
ON THE GRANDEST OF THEMES,
in such a way that the public will get a correct impression.
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
however, is not a "light under a bushel." All over the country his voice has been heard; and wherever he has gone his influence remains. The masculine vigor of his intellect, the electric energy with which it acts upon other minds, his broad and catholic views, his wonderful powers of illustration, and the exuberant flowers of poetry—as natural to his style as carved work to Gothic architecture—all these are characteristics which belong to
HARDLY ANY OTHER LIVING PREACHER.
Of some of these felicitous sentences the New-York *Evangelist* says:
"They are characterized by an epigrammatic force, a beauty of illustration, and rare felicity of expression, that render them eminently worthy of preservation. They show the preacher to be at once an orator and a poet. And when it is considered that these happy thoughts were commonly unpremeditated, occurring only at the moment, the spontaneous outpourings of his discourse, they show the variety and richness of the speaker's mind perhaps more than could any studied and elaborate performances."
The testimony of the *Tribune* (rarely lavish of praise) is equally strong:
"His extemporaneous effusions will bear repetition without any essential loss. They generally rest on a substantial basis of thought, and always reproduce some striking fancy. But they are more remarkable for their happy application of obvious ideas to every-day human experience, and the forcible, dramatic comparisons which clothe them with a vivid reality. They do not evaporate on being put in print. * * One cannot but be struck on looking over this volume with the remarkable freedom of the preacher from mannerisms, or the recurrence of forms of thought and expression. His phraseology is indeed imbued with the strong individuality of his nature, but it has none of the earmarks which writers like Carlyle and Emerson, and other claimants of originality, attach to the offspring of their brains, till they weary even their admirers by their repetition."
The Publishers believe that the LIFE THOUGHTS is not a work of merely temporary interest but will become
AN ACKNOWLEDGED CLASSIC.
The scholar and the lover of poetry will read and re-read it for its beautiful imagery; the philanthropist will find continued stimulus to exertion in its active sympathy with the welfare of mankind, and the Christian, now and hereafter, will catch a higher inspiration from its glowing piety.
TWENTIETH THOUSAND NOW READY.
In 1 vol., 12mo., 300 pages. Price $1.
On the receipt of the price the publishers will send a copy by mail to any part of the United States, post-paid.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
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Publication day, 25th of June. Send your orders early.
JAMES' LAST AND BEST.
LORD MONTAGU'S PAGE:
AN
HISTORICAL ROMANCE
OF THE
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
BY G. P. R. JAMES, ESQ.
Accompanied by a superb
STEEL PORTRAIT OF THE AUTHOR,
And a fine engraved Vignette, together with a carefully prepared
BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCH OF MR. JAMES AND HIS WORKS,
From Allibone's forthcoming Dictionary of Authors.
There have been upwards of a million copies of this popular author's work sold, and this is the first opportunity that the American public has had to possess one of them in an elegant dress.
Mr. JAMES has devoted much time and care in the preparation of LORD MONTAGU'S PAGE, and it is considered by his critical friends to be the best of his numerous productions.
One volume, 12mo. $1 25.
All orders should be addressed to the Publishers,
CHILDS & PETERSON, No. 602 Arch-st., Philadelphia,
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SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 Nassau st., New-York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR JULY,
NOW READY.
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The Catacombs of Rome. (Concluded.)
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What a wretched Woman said to Me.
Songs of the Sea.
The Kinloch Estate. (To be completed in 3 Nos.)
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November—April.
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Mademoiselle's Campaigns.
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The Dead Palace.
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The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
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READ
A LADY'S DIARY
OF THE
SEIGE OF LUCKNOW.
Published this day, by H. LYON & CO.,
No. 548 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

COINS, MEDALS, BOOKS.—COINS AND medals of all nations, in gold, silver and copper; also, books, in English, German and Latin, containing engravings of coins and medals, for sale at JOHN K. CURTIS, No. 83 Bleecker st., 5 doors west of Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 19, at 2 o'clock, will be presented the 2d and 3d acts of Auber's
MASANIELLO.
Fenella .... Mdme. LAVIGNE
Masaniello .... Signor BRIGNOLI
Pietro .... Signor AMODIO
Borella .... Signor GASPARONI
During the Market Scene of the 3d act,
Signorina GAZZANIGA
will sing "La Hermosita," (The Orange Girl,) Spanish song, composed for her, and creating immense enthusiasm wherever sung.
And Mme. LAVIGNE and Mr. SMITH
will dance "La Tarantella."
The performance will conclude with the 4th act of
LA FAVORITA.
Sung by Signorina GAZZANIGA,
Signors BRIGNOLI and GASPARONI.
Musical Director and Conductor .... MAX MARETZEK.
Admission to all parts of the house .... FIFTY CENTS.
No reserved seats.
Proscenium Boxes .... $5.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; to commence at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
FIRST PERFORMANCE OF A NEW OPERA.
On MONDAY EVENING, June 21, 1858,
will be presented, for the first time, Pacini's tragic Opera,
SAFFO,
with increased Chorus and Orchestra, extra Band on the Stage, new Costumes, and the following cast:
Saffo .... Signora GAZZANIGA
Climene .... Miss PHILLIPS
Phaon .... Signor BRIGNOLI
Alcandro .... Signor GASSIER
Dirce .... Signorina [illegible]
Ippia .... Signor BARATTINI
Lysimachus .... Signor MULLER
Climene's Damsels, Greek Citizens, Leucadians, Sacred Guards, Musicians, &c.
The scene is laid in Greece at the remote period of the 42d Olympiad.
Max Maretzek .... Musical Director and Conductor.
Seats may be secured at the Academy and at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats $1 50
Second Circle 50
Amphitheatre 25
Doors open at 7¼; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

SYNOPSIS OF THE OPERA.
During the games of the 42d Olympiad, the populace, excited by Sappho's denunciations of the inhumanity of compelling hapless lovers to leap from the Leucadian rock above Alcandro, the high priest of Apollo from the Chorus. Incensed and outraged, he plots revenge, and meeting with Phaon, who is loved by Sappho, he stimulates his affection for his own daughter, Climene, and excites his jealousy of Alcandro, a former follower of Sappho's. Sappho appears and soon regains her former sway over the fickle lover; but, as she is called to receive the laurel crown from Alcaeus, she forgets her love in her pride, and carelessly calls on Phaon to follow her. Phaon's jealousy is again aroused; he upbraids her and spurns her from him as she clings suppliant to his knees.
ACT II.
Climene, attiring for her nuptials with Phaon, receives Sappho, who has vainly sought her lover, and now, in despair, comes to Climene to beg her intercession with Alcandro, that she offer a sacrifice to appease the wrath of Apollo. Climene receives her with kindness and as a sister, and invites her to be present at her coming nuptials. Sappho objects her mean appearance, but Climene orders her damsels to give to Sappho her best attire, and proceeds to the temple. Sappho soon follows, in gorgeous apparel, crowned with a laurel wreath, and finds in Climene's husband her own truant lover. Alcandro orders her to leave the temple. She is about to do so, and calls on Phaon to follow her; but, learning that he's already married, in rage she overturns the hymeneal altar, and is driven with curses from the temple.
ACT III.
Broken-spirited and bowed down by the celestial malediction, she supplicates the High Priest of Apollo to permit her to take the fatal leap to appease her unrequited love. The priests consult the oracle, which is favorable, and, while preparing herself for the fatal sacrifice, Alcandro learns from Lysimachus, and an amulet she wears about her neck, that Sappho is his own lost daughter and sister to Climene. He endeavors to free her from the fatal decree, but the god is obdurate; in an inspired frenzy she sings a nuptial song; the voice of Phaon recalls her to herself—she leads him to Climene, and rushes to plunge from the fatal rock, Phaon in vain attempting to follow her.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
To take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On JUNE 27, 1858.
All, or very nearly all, the instrumental performers of New-York and vicinity, comprising the members of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, the ITALIAN OPERA, the MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY, of all the different ORCHESTRAS of the CITY THEATRES, and also of the various Bands, are united on this occasion, forming an Orchestra of
OVER THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
The various Musical Societies, Instrumental Soloists, and great singers now in the City or neighborhood, will all participate and assist on this great occasion.
Among the Masterworks to be performed,
THE NINTH (or Choral) SYMPHONY,
By BEETHOVEN,
Will form part of the Programme. Solos by Signorini Caradori and Zimmermann, Messrs. Carl Formes and Simpson. The Chorus by 300 singers.
Four or six of the most celebrated conductors now in the country will officiate in the different parts of the Concert, as well as at the
GRAND RURAL FESTIVAL.
AND
MUSICAL PIC-NIC,
Which will be held on the 28th of June, at JONES' WOODS, between 1st av. and East River and 68th and 71st sts.
The entire proceeds of this great Double Festival, (the greatest ever attempted here or elsewhere, are to be devoted to purposes of charity; and as all the professional musicians and others concerned, give their services gratuitously, it is hoped by the Committee that their call will be liberally responded to by all classes of our citizens.
Further particulars will be made public hereafter.
CARL ANSCHUTZ, President.
F. B. HELMSMULLER, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY, June 19, 1858
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
LAST AFTERNOON JUVENILE PERFORMANCE OF
THE RAVELS IN AMERICA.
THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
and as a special treat for the juveniles,
MAZULM, OR THE NIGHT OWL.
Doors open at 1; commence at 2; conclude at 4.
Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
FAREWELL NIGHT
of the
RAVELS IN AMERICA.
Gabriel in two comic characters.
THE COOPERS.
PRIMA DONNA DIVERTISSEMENT.
MAZULM, OR THE NIGHT OWL.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents.
MONDAY—Miss Cushman and Mr. E. L. Davenport.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL.
The Eminent Tragedian,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
And a first class Dramatic Company,
EVERY NIGHT,
With the
GREATEST LIVING ACTRESS.
MONDAY, June 21, 1858,
KING HENRY VIII.
King Henry VIII .... Mr. John Gilbert
Katharine, (Queen of England,) .... Mrs. C. Cushman
Cardinal Wolsey .... Mr. E. L. Davenport
Box office open Friday, from 8 till 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
First Benefit of
MRS. J. H. ALLEN,
First night of the beautiful drama of
THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN,
with the excellent comedy of
SIMPSON & CO.,
in which Mr. J. H. Allen will appear, for the first time in this theatre; and
THE LOTTERY TICKET.
The whole strength of this
UNRIVALED COMPANY
will appear on this occasion.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. CLARANCE HOLT, and last night of the season, upon which occasion will be produced a new and original play, in four acts, called AMBITION; or, THE THRONE AND THE TOMB. Ethelwood, Earl of Derby, Mr. Clarance Holt; Catherine Howard, Mrs. Clarance Holt; Henry VIII., Mr. Canoll; Archbishop Cranmer, Mr. H. Bland; Fleming, Mr. Seymour; Merton, Mr. MacRae; Philip Williams, Mr. Briggs; Princess Margaret, Miss Miller; Mary Fuller, Mrs. Seymour. To conclude with MATTEO FALCONE—Fortunato, Miss Griffiths.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager .... A. H. Purdy
SATURDAY EVENING, June 19, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with
MY AUNT.
To be followed by
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
After which
THE MAGIC BARREL.
To conclude with
JACK SHEPPARD.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
SATURDAY, June 19,
The performance will commence with
THE GONDOLIER.
To be followed by the Drama of
THE MYSTIC BRIDE.
To conclude with the beautiful Legendary Drama of
FAUSTUS,
OR THE DEMON OF THE DRACHENFELS.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
NO. 585 BROADWAY, (opposite Niblo's,)
F. WIDDOWS .... Lessee and Manager
The Lessee of the above Hall takes great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of New-York that he has made an arrangement with the great FRENCH WIZARD and MAGICIAN, M. ADONIS, from Paris, who will have the honor of making his first appearance in this City on SATURDAY EVENING, June 19, and MONDAY, June 21, in a series of his celebrated
SOIREE MAGIQUE.
The stage will be illuminated with six hundred lights in the Venetian style, and the entertainment will surpass everything heretofore attempted in this City. For full particulars, see programme.
Admission, 25 cents. Orchestra seats, (reserved,) 50 cents.
The Box office will open for the sale of orchestra seats from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., on Friday and Saturday.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
Brilliant success of the new and beautiful National Drama, prepared by Mr. H. Watkins, from a thrilling story just completed in the New-York Sun, and entitled JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER. Unexampled popularity of EDWIN BLANCHARD AND HIS WONDERFUL DOG. SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the drama of THE WATCH DOG, by Edwin Blanchard and his wonderful Dog, after which, THE IDIOT WITNESS. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the drama of JESSIE WHARTON. Mrs. KATE DENIN RYAN as JESSIE WHARTON. Mr. H. WATKINS as TONEY. The deeply interesting AQUA VIVARIA; Grand MODEL OF THE CENTRAL PARK, may still be witnessed [illegible] additional expense, as well as the Happy Family, Living Anacondas, [illegible] curiosities, &c., &c. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE [illegible]. For terms and particulars apply to JOHN H. GILES, Receiver, No. 2 Elizabeth st., near Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.
[illegible]
H. Wood .... [illegible]
This celebrated [illegible]
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
In a [illegible]
[illegible]
Concluding with, second week,
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
[illegible]
WITH LARGE WORKING [illegible].
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at [illegible]; Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

No. 444 Broadway.
TENTH WEEK OF
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
MONTAGNARD SINGERS.
PHAYNIX BROTHERS.
MATT PEEL'S GREAT ACT.
AND REAL ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.
COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
THE FAVORITE BAND.
Tickets 25 cents. .... Dr. PA JONES, Agent.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
Galleries 10th-st. & Broadway.
Will close on Wednesday, June 30.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. MORGAN DIX, assistant minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. The Rev. [illegible] will take charge of this parish during the absence of the Rector, and will enter on his duties to-morrow morning. Services at [illegible] and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

THE SATANIC PULPIT.—THE OPPONENTS of this popular institution who believe in the [illegible] will meet at the Hall No. 187 Bowery, and will be addressed there on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by [illegible] THOMAS, M. D., on some topic illustrative of [illegible] *of the Bible.* People who fear God more than the [illegible] respectfully invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S W. M. CHURCH—[illegible] TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M. [illegible] o'clock P. M., by the Rev. C. M. HARVEY, D. D. Subject in the evening—*The Manner in which the Miracles of the Bible were Performed, and their Perfect Accordance with the Laws of Nature.*

THE REV. DR. MACHENARY AND [illegible] the friends of the Young Men's [illegible] other Societies, will meet in [illegible] Spring-st. TO-MORROW EVENING, [illegible] consider the unchristian character [illegible] possibility of Transubstantiation. [illegible] Jew will take part in the services. All are invited.

THE REV. T. B. [illegible] of a Protestant Episcopal French Church, lately established at [illegible], will preach on SUNDAY MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock, in the Church du St. Esprit, Franklin-st., when a collection will be made, the amount given to him towards the building of a house of prayer for his interesting congregation.

THE REV. J. C. K. MILLIGAN, [illegible] installed Pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, Sullivan-st., near Spring, will preach his first sermon as Pastor of that congregation, TO-MORROW EVENING, June 20. Services to commence at [illegible] o'clock.

THE REV. DR. BETHUNE WILL PREACH in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, 20th inst. Services to commence at [illegible] o'clock. The pastor, the Rev. [illegible], will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR EIGHTH-AV.—Services TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JOSEPH [illegible], Preacher bound for California on Monday, the 21st inst.; Also, at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD. Subject—*Naboth's Vineyard.*

THE REV. R. S. FOSTER, OF CUTHBERTVILLE, [illegible] will preach in the [illegible] Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., TO-MORROW MORNING, and the Rev. R. [illegible], of Newark, N. J., in the EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE Youths' Missionary Society connected with the West 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, June 20, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church. Several interesting speakers will be present and address the meeting.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository Lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE REV. J. M. WAITE, MINISTER OF the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, June 20. Services at this Church, 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. All the seats free.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING AT THE Cook-st. M. E. Church, Bushwick Green Bonds, Brooklyn, E. D., on SUNDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M., by the Rev. JOSEPH HAYWARD, of the [illegible], New-York. Also, at 7½ in the EVENING, by the Rev. Mr. LEWIS. The public are invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Morning subject—*Work and its Wages.* Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS—West 37th-st., near Broadway. The seventh sermon in the course of lectures on *The Church* will be preached (D. V.) at the SUNDAY NIGHT service, June 20, at 8 P. M. Subject—*The Litany and Service of the Church.*

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject of the evening discourse—*The History of Balaam.*

LO! HE COMES IN CLOUDS DESCENDING.—The nature of the approaching kingdom of God will be proclaimed by the Prophet Preacher TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery. Seats free.

UNION CHAPEL, CORNER OF THIRTY-NINTH-STREET AND BROADWAY.—The Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Seats free and the public invited to attend.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. E. T. ROBINSON, of Rochester University, will supply the pulpit TO-MORROW. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

YORK-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING and AFTERNOON by the Pastor, J. B. SEARLES; in the EVENING by Dr. ANDREWS. Seats free.

CALVARY CHAPEL CHURCH SERVICES are held EVERY SUNDAY in the Lecture Room of the Medical College, corner of 23d-st. and 4th av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. J. [illegible] is the officiating minister. Seats free.

THE REV. WILLIAM McJIMSEY WILL address the children and others of the Bible Mission on the SABBATH, at the usual hour, in the room corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite the railroad station, beyond the Crystal Palace.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. AUGUSTUS WOODBURY, of Providence, will preach at the new chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS—[illegible] Pont-st., Brooklyn.—The Rev. Dr. [illegible], of San Francisco, Cal., will preach in this church TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Service at 3½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. BAXTER will preach in the MORNING.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF BROOME AND GREENE STREETS.—The Pastor, the Rev. FERRIS SCUDDER, (D. V.) will preach a discourse to the young, TO-MORROW EVENING, June 20. Service at 8 o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS will deliver a discourse TO-MORROW (Sunday), before the New Spiritual Association at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M.

THE REV. DR. SCOTT, OF SAN FRANCISCO, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, 5th av. (Dr. PHILLIPS') on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—ELDER [illegible] Broome will preach every SABBATH in Monday Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School at 1½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE REV. DR. [illegible] will preach in the Chapel TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Service to commence at 4 o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Institution.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—SEVENTH-AV.—The Rev. Dr. [illegible], of the 18th-st. M. E. Church, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. [illegible] at 7½ in the EVENING.

J. B. COOK WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY, June 20, corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts. Subject—*Prophetic Time and Event—a Demonstration that Christ will soon come "the second time to Salvation."*

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn. The pastor, H. S. CARPENTER, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. DR. SCOTT, OF SAN FRANCISCO, California, will preach in Dr. [illegible] Church, Brooklyn Heights, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Rev. [illegible].

MILLINERY.
REDUCTION IN BONNETS,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
100 ladies', misses' and children's Bonnets have been selected from this varied and extensive stock of
SPRING MILLINERY,
And marked at prices calculated to prove irresistible to close buyers.
Ladies who are not averse to purchasing an article in the reigning fashion at a great reduction from the usual prices, are invited to call and examine these choice goods.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
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STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT-BOOKS MANUFACTURED TO order, [illegible] and bound to any pattern. Also, LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING and LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, [illegible] OFFICES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES [illegible] furnished, of a superior quality, and at moderate prices, by [illegible]
No. 306 Canal-st., corner of [illegible].

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1858.

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Additional telegraphic advices from Utah, which we publish this morning, inform us that 70 Mormon families had come into Camp Scott and claimed protection, which had been accorded to them. We also have details or news previously [illegible] by telegraph, in reference to the arrival of Col. KANE's party at St. Louis. The *Democrat* of that city states, according to its informant, that [illegible] the great seal and the records of the Territory [illegible] delivered to Gov. CUMMING, the Mormon [illegible] were urgent that he should place them in a fire-proof safe. The reason of this soon transpired, with the discovery that extensive preparations had been made to set fire to the city. Large quantities of dried wood had been placed in many of the houses, which a match would have instantly kindled. Efficient means were taken by Governor CUMMING to prevent the catastrophe.

The destruction of life and property by the heavy freshets at the West is terrible. Our dispatches to-day announce the breaking away of the Great Yazoo Pass in the Mississippi River, below Memphis. The water formed a new channel on Thursday night, thirty yards in width, and rapidly increasing. The deluging of the entire Yazoo Valley is apprehended as the result of this new calamity. The accounts from the upper portion of the Mississippi River are frightful. The town of Brooklyn, on the Illinois shore, has been nearly swept away. The City of Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, is entirely inundated; but a dispatch received last night intimates that the destruction of property, in consequence of the overflow, will be less than was anticipated from the earlier accounts. The Ohio is falling, and the Missouri Valley is reported nearly free of water. The losses along the line of the Mississippi are the most serious.

From our Mexican files received by the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, we learn that Sonora is in a state of the most complete anarchy. Guaymas was unsuccessfully besieged for one week by two thousand Indians. Whole villages had been burned and the population murdered. Santa Cruz de Mayo had been entered by Indians and every man killed. The women and children were [illegible] in a church and burned with the rest of the town. A battle had been fought on the plain of [illegible], between PESQUEIRA and GANDARA, in which the latter was defeated and killed. The former had pronounced in favor of JUAREZ.

Further accounts of the disaster to the Mississippi steamer *Pennsylvania* have been received. The number of persons lost and missing is estimated at two hundred. A large number of others sustained injuries. The catastrophe appears to have been one of the most terrible that has happened on the Western waters.

The pilot-boat *Wm. J. Romer*, spoke on the 16th instant, 45 miles S. E. of Barnegat, the brig [illegible], of and for Mattapoisett, the captain of which [illegible] having been fired into and boarded on the coast of Africa by a British steamer.

The friends of Collector SCHELL gave him a serenade at his residence last evening, in honor of his confirmation as Collector of this Port. Mr. SCHELL made a brief speech, during which he referred to the recent trials he has passed through, and congratulated his friends upon the result. He congratulated his friends because he thought all he had suffered was in consequence of his position in the Democratic Party [illegible] that those who had assailed him had sought to [illegible] his character. The meeting was addressed by other speakers, and after a display of fireworks, [illegible] away.

There was a very unanimous and spirited meeting on Friday night, of the market gardeners, at No. 262 Fulton-street. They complain that, unlike that of the butchers, their market is closed too early. The Mayor has extended the time to 10 o'clock. That does not satisfy them. They wish to appeal to the Common Council for a separate market, capacious enough to accommodate their body, and they think it ought not be far from Fourteenth-street. Resolutions in accordance with this feeling were embodied, and they recommend to discontinue bringing vegetables to Washington Market until they are provided for, as the only course that will insure such legislation.

A forged draft for $750, purporting to have been signed by Mr. SCHELL, Collector of the Port, was presented yesterday at the Sub-Treasury. The forgery was detected, and the young man offering it was handed over to an officer, and subsequently committed by a police magistrate to answer. The accused stated that the draft was given to him by a man professing to be captain of a Government yacht.

The closing arguments in the *Cancemi* trial were concluded yesterday. Mr. ASHMEAD addressed the Jury for the prisoner, and Mr. Attorney-General TREMAIN for the people. At about 4½ o'clock the Judge delivered his charge, and in the neighborhood of 6 the Jury withdrew to consult upon their verdict. No agreement had been arrived at before the hour of our going to press.

The trial of DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, for the murder of PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN ("Pandeen,") was continued yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, and will probably occupy two days more. [illegible] witnesses were examined by the District-Attorney, but their testimony was rather favorable to the prisoner, [illegible] that he acted in [illegible] self-defence.

The parties concerned in the murder of GEORGE [illegible] in [illegible]-street, Brooklyn, on the 15th February last, have all been disposed of. [illegible], who actually struck the fatal blow, having been found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, was yesterday sentenced to 5 years imprisonment in Sing Sing. [illegible] MCGARRY, [illegible] with [illegible], pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment in the same institution. JOHN J. [illegible], the third party indicted for the same offence, was discharged.

Yesterday's sales of Cotton amounted to 1,500 bales at full prices. Flour and Wheat were more freely offered at reduced prices. The demand for [illegible] [illegible] Other branches of the trade presented no really new feature.

It is not quite [illegible] the motive which has [illegible] the Mormons to abandon Utah and seek a new home in the wilds of Mexico. The notion that they have merely withdrawn from the city in order to fortify themselves elsewhere, is clearly absurd—for if they were resolved to fight they would have done it in advance of their settlements and for their protection, rather than after having abandoned them to the enemy. They have unquestionably abandoned their city;—and the question will occur to every one how it is that a population of a hundred thousand souls, with houses, lands, homes, cities and settlements which they have created with incredible diligence and perseverance, should abandon them all, and, plunging into the desert, seek shelter in a foreign land, in all probability, a hostile country? What motive, sufficiently cogent, can we allege, for this incalculable sacrifice? Such hazards the enslaved Israelites might run to escape their Egyptian masters. Trojans, expelled from a ruined capital, followed their pious chief about the seas. But behind the Mormon there is neither servitude nor desolation. He has apparently the alternative of remaining in his chosen home with the comforts around him which his own industry has placed there; maintaining his own religion and social institutions; submitting only to the mildest reflection of a distant Government; making in his legislative assembly his own laws; and proceeding indefinitely in his chosen political and social career;—or of sacrificing all he possesses, and wandering into new and untrodden lands. How shall we account for the extraordinary course they have seen fit to take?

We are inclined to believe that the secret of the Mormon hatred of active American rule, backed by an army, rests upon two grounds, the incompatibility of their land tenures with American law, and the substitution of the common profligacy of great cities for their systematized polygamy, which the presence of an army would introduce.

In his appropriation of the Great Basin, BRIGHAM YOUNG assumed to himself and his Saints *the absolute ownership of the soil.* Without annexation the assumption might easily have been made good. But with annexation came the paramount claims of the Federal Government to the land,—the General Land System, with its surveys, preemption rights, bounty land warrants, and the bulk of that heavy, but admirable apparatus, which has worked so well in the States, and other Territories. Obviously, with the exertion of Federal authority all the titles then existing in Utah would be worthless. Cities were springing into existence, towns growing like mushrooms overnight; great public works were undertaken; farms were fenced in and cultivated; settlements were extending to California on the one hand, and towards New-Mexico on the other. All these movements would be disturbed, perhaps stopped, by the disturbance of land-titles; for there was every indication that the Mormon occupancy, even upon lands actually appropriated and improved, would not be regarded by the Federal Government as standing upon the same footing with Mexican land-titles found subsisting in California and New-Mexico. It seemed in the highest degree likely that every man owning improved land would be called to pay for it again, whenever the Federal surveyor had accomplished his labors. For eight years he has not been allowed to proceed. One after another has given up the task in despair. He has been harassed by Indians, his assistants have proved worthless, or have vanished; plots already drawn have been stolen. BURR, the last who made the attempt, found himself baffled, at every move. His calculations, drafts and base-lines proved refractory. No two ends would meet. His lots overlapped; his compass was more than variable. At last he found the secret of his ill-success in the presence of a Mormon as Chief-Assistant. He charged the wrong upon that faithless man, and he fled to Salt Lake City. Presently afterwards, Surveyor-General BURR found it consistent with his personal safety to withdraw from the Territory. It is, therefore, mainly because these land-officers now come to them backed with an army, and strengthened to fulfill their hated duty, that the Mormon chief chooses to retreat. A Federal Governor he might easily flatter and beguile; the Federal Judiciary he could, as heretofore, defeat by the adroit management of jurymen, or the subornation of Executive officers of the Courts; but when these only lead on a power which at once seizes the soil and ousts the occupant from what he has been taught to regard as his own, the business assumes a shape with which YOUNG has no mode of contending.

The other consideration is perhaps less direct, but scarcely less potent in its influence. Polygamy has become a cardinal feature of Mormonism, and although it is the newest it is probably the last which they would abandon. Its maintenance requires the isolation of the community in which it exists. It could not stand against the influences of an outside society. The experience which the Mormons have had upon this point convinces their leaders of this fact. One of the charges which YOUNG has most vehemently urged against the Federal officers, both civil and military, which have been sent among them, has been that they seduced their wives away, and broke up their marriage system;—and there has undoubtedly been abundant foundation for the reproach. There is no doubt at all that the presence of these men among them has very *greatly disturbed the established system* of society among the Saints. The sentiment of constancy, where it is divided among twenty or thirty wives, must lose much of its force, while the passions certainly lose none of their power. And sending into such a society two or three thousand men, reckless enough naturally, and made doubly so by their position and separation from all family ties, could have but one result. If YOUNG had permitted Gen. JOHNSTON's army to settle quietly among them, he would have lost half his wives within a month. And the permanent introduction of a Gentile element into the midst of their community, would have speedily put an end to their polygamy.

It is doubtless for these reasons that they have abandoned Utah. They know that they can exist only as an isolated community,—and they will continue to seek that isolation in new regions as often as they are driven from the old ones.

AN ENCOURAGING SYMPTOM.—The time allowed the proprietors of hackney coaches to renew their licenses expired on Thursday, whereas but half the usual number had applied for licenses. We hope that the other half [illegible] to apply, and that [illegible] [illegible] ... If [illegible] hackney coaches a new generation of light, convenient and cheap public carriages, in the shape of cabs, would immediately spring into existence, to the great profit of livery-stable keepers and the great comfort of the public. The time will come, of course, in the natural progress of events, when a hackney coach will be as much an object of curiosity as a sedan chair, and we look upon the fact of so small a number of licenses having been granted this year as a favorable symptom that the time is not far off.

Our City Population.

Our remarks a few days ago on the decrease of our City population have occasioned considerable comment, and some of our cotemporaries have questioned the correctness of our statement. But the evidence of its correctness is too strong to be doubted. The fact might be assumed by those familiar with the business of the City; but the Directory affords the best possible evidence on the subject short of an actual census. If the same practice prevailed here that has been adopted in Boston, the Directory would afford perfectly reliable and most valuable statistical information in relation to the population of the City. In Boston the city authorities employ the compiler of the Directory to make an actual census of the city, and the information gained by this means is of great practical benefit to the municipal officers as well as to the people at large. Our City Directory, on the contrary, is a strictly private undertaking, and the only guaranty the public can have of its correctness is the character of its publishers, and the importance to them of its reliability as a commercial speculation. The Directory does not profess to give the census of the whole City, but only the names of permanent heads of families and business men, below Fifty-second-street. These are given with a greater degree of accuracy, as we have reason to believe, this year than ever before, and they show a falling off from last year of 4,040 names.

The whole number of names in the Directory *is but 140,000, indicating a population of* at least 800,000. The positive decrease of population in that part of the City to which the Directory is a guide is much less than might have been looked for from the great commercial revulsion of last Fall. There were 985 failures last year among our merchants up to the 31st of December, whose liabilities amounted to $185,129,000, and there have been many heavy failures since. Some of the houses that suspended have since resumed business; but the number that have permanently withdrawn from business, added to the great contraction in the trade of those that did not suspend, must have caused a very sensible decrease in the permanent population of the City. The neighboring towns have, no doubt, added considerably to their population, owing to the very causes which have diminished ours, and the country has made acquisitions of a large number of mechanics and merchants, who have been compelled to abandon their occupations and resort to farming.

The missing population of our City has not been crushed out of existence; it has only removed to other places, and it will all come back before long. The depressed condition of our shipping interests during the past year would alone have been sufficient to deprive us of several thousands of active citizens. It has been stated the Collins steamers gave employment to twelve hundred persons, and these people, who have been thrown out of their usual occupations, have many of them been compelled to go off and search for employment elsewhere. Our ship-yards have heretofore furnished employment for many thousands of mechanics, but they are doing next to nothing now, and for the first time in many years, there is not a single ship now building at any of our yards for the European trade. Instead of doubting this decrease in our City population, which is indicated by the new Directory, we should have supposed that it would have been much greater than it appears to be.

Railroad Mismanagement.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1858. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In general I disregard all comments in the public papers on the management of this Company, but as your editorial of this morning, headed "Railroad Mismanagement," will be read by every one who sees your widely-circulated paper, and as it is calculated to prejudice the directors and officers of this Company in the opinion of those who are unacquainted with the facts, I think it my duty to say thus publicly that this Company courts the strictest inquiry and scrutiny as to its every action in the contest with the New-York Central and other competing Roads. If the stockholders of the New-York Central and of this Company will each appoint a Committee, it will be a great gratification to the directors and officers of this Company to lay the whole matter before the joint Committees, including the entire correspondence which has passed between the parties during the past ten months. They will then be in a position to act with full knowledge of the merits of the case.

I perfectly agree with you that "it is the business of the stockholders to look out for their own interest." It has been solely to obtain action of this kind on the part of the stockholders of all railroad companies that I have constantly given publicity to my views, and not from vanity or egotism. If, after a thorough examination into the facts and merits of the case, this Company be found in fault, I will aid the stockholders to carry out your recommendation to change the direction by placing in their hands my resignation as President of the Company.

Believe me, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. MORAN.

This is a very good suggestion on the part of Mr. MORAN, though it is not at all likely to be carried into practical effect. The *Officers of a Railroad Company, as of every other* great corporation, have always a prodigious advantage over the Stockholders, who are numerous, scattered, and too much occupied with their ordinary business to give the requisite attention to inquiries of this sort. The Officers, on the other hand, are few in number, compact in their organization, and are paid salaries large enough to enable them to devote their time to the business of the roads. And when such Committees are appointed, they can do little more than take the statements of their officers as they find them.

But it would require but very little examination to convince anybody that such management as that of the Erie and Central Roads at present will, if persisted in, end in their ruin. The Erie Road has been running behind hand for the last six months at the rate of nearly a million a year:—stockholders need very little argument to show them that, under such circumstances, a reduction *of fare more than thirty per cent.*, is not likely to reduce the annual deficit or give any increased value to their stock. As things are now going on, the Road will be in the hands of its bond-holders within a year. The Central Road management is equally culpable. Its officers have been insisting, for the past two or three years, [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Legislature would release it from the obligation to carry passengers at this rate. It has now reduced its fare, on through passengers, to $2 40 from Buffalo to New-York, which is considerably less than *one cent* a mile. Of course the rate at which it will lose money now must be nearly *double* what it was before.

Each road will probably insist that it is acting on the defensive—that the other began the game, and gave the provocation. But the *stockholders* are sacrificed none the less—and the wrong consists in making their interests entirely subordinate to the whims or resentments of the officers. Railroad Directors have no right thus to sacrifice property of which they are the trustees and guardians. Their action may not be a legal breach of trust, but it is virtually a violation of the moral obligations they are under to the owners of the property intrusted to their care.

We should be very glad if the stockholders of these two Companies would act upon Mr. MORAN's suggestion, and appoint Committees to inquire into the extraordinary and ruinous policy which both are now pursuing.

THE NEW STEAM SLOOPS-OF-WAR.—The Secretary of the Navy has a delicate duty to perform in making an apportionment among the various Navy yards, of the eight new steam sloops-of-war authorized by Congress. There are but six of the Navy Yards at which ships of their dimensions could be constructed, and the easiest way of dividing the patronage among them would be to give them all one, and New-York and Norfolk two a-piece. But, if economy alone were looked to, they would only be given to the yards where the necessary works already exist for making the machinery. Philadelphia of course must not be neglected, for the Pennsylvanians appear to think that there is no use in their having one of their own citizens in the Presidential chair unless they can turn him to a profitable account. This was one of their strong arguments in favor of a line of mail steamers from Philadelphia to Europe, and the President himself appears to coincide in this view of the case, *if we may judge from the number of* good appointments he has given to his own State. There being no Navy Yard in the State to which the Secretary of the Navy belongs, of course he can have no local prejudices to gratify, and he will probably make a fair distribution of the patronage in his hands.

There are, unquestionably, greater conveniences for the construction of steam ships-of-war in New-York than in any other port in the Union where the Government has a yard, but that circumstance will not have any weight, we presume, with the Secretary in designating the yards where the new steam-ships shall be built. The immediate urgency for these steam sloops-of-war not being so pressing as it was a week ago, when the bill authorizing their construction was passed, there should not be any hurry in putting them on the stocks. As it was not designated whether they were to be wood or iron, an excellent opportunity is afforded for the Government to commence building iron ships. Four of the eight sloops might be built of iron, as an experiment, and if by this means the business of iron ship building could be inaugurated here, a much greater good would be rendered to the country than will be likely to result from the new steamers in any other manner.

"HAVE THE BODY."—The writ of *habeas corpus* is a good thing when really required and properly used. It has relieved many a poor fellow from illegal duress, and checked full oft the hard course of oppression. Occasionally, too, a runaway slave has found it his only means of escape from the grasp of his pursuers. Indeed, it would be very difficult to enumerate a tithe of the cases in which this invaluable legal panacea has been resorted to with the best possible results.

But, like all good medicines, it is sometimes taken without due consideration. For example: Mr. WILLIAM KENNEDY, whose case was reported, under the head of legal intelligence, in yesterday's TIMES, married a wife last Sunday evening. He was, of course, a happy man; but only for a short time. A proceeding took place not set down in the programme. His darling "Mary Ann," instead of going home with him, went back to her mother. Her reason for this unexpected step was that she desired to afford her parents an opportunity to be satisfied respecting Mr. KENNEDY's character, a point in regard to which they were afflicted with doubts. Mr. KENNEDY was disappointed. Any man in his situation would be. Mr. KENNEDY grew indignant. It was no wonder. He consulted friends. They sympathized in his distress and sowed suspicion in his mind. Under their advice he rushed into the august presence of justice and incontinently prayed out a *habeas corpus*.

But Mr. KENNEDY *was in too great a hurry*, as he has confessed in a published card. Before the return of the writ, his wife was returned. He gratefully acknowledges the fact, and completely exonerates her parents from the charges of duress, hastily alleged in his affidavit. His course of true love runs smoothly as the Hudson River, and he is calm as a Summer's morning. There was no restraint in the case, only prudent precaution. It might have been as well, to be sure, to have investigated Mr. KENNEDY's standing and merit before his marriage—but better late than never.

DELUGE OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.—Another disastrous crevasse occurred at the Yazoo Pass, in the State of Mississippi, on *Thursday night, which, it is said, will submerge the entire valley of the Yazoo River.*

The country of the Lower Mississippi has a soil as rich as the celebrated valley of the Nile, and through the operation of similar causes. Every inundation leaves a deposit of river mud to the depth of three or four inches. This alluvial formation produces cotton and sugar, especially the latter, in rich abundance. But the region, though peculiarly attractive from its fertility, has countervailing disadvantages which render it a question whether the entire population ought not, out of regard for their own interest, to abandon it. The chief of its misfortunes consists in those annual overflows which carry devastation over the whole surface of the valley. Whenever an unusually severe freshet, like that of this season, occurs, the levees or dykes constructed to restrain the river within its banks give way, and the turbid flood sweeps unimpeded over towns and plantations, causing losses of almost incalculable extent.

The region in question has, in fact, been settled several centuries too soon. It is in process of formation, and until the alluvial deposits raise the general surface above high-water mark, it cannot be inhabited with safety either to health or property. There are not wanting those who hold that the location of New-Orleans is altogether a mistake, [illegible] the [illegible] Mississippi should be St. Louis. But be this as it may, there can be no doubt that this inundation and yellow fever are potent enemies to the prosperity of New-Orleans. It will require the profits of several fortunate years to repair the damage of the present flood.

DISINFECTING THE STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA.—Since the frigate *Susquehanna* arrived from Jamaica with the yellow fever on board, nearly two months since, she has been lying under the charge of the quarantine authorities in the lower bay with the seeds of pestilence in her, a source of apprehension to our citizens, but no steps have been taken by the Navy Department towards purging her, or putting her in a condition to be used in the public service if any sudden exigency should make it necessary. During all the war flurry of the past three weeks, when every available vessel in the Navy was dispatched to the West Indies to protect our commerce, and while an appropriation was rushed through Congress to construct eight new steam sloops-of-war, nothing was done to put the *Susquehanna* in a condition to be sent to sea. Perhaps the Secretary of the Navy forgot that he had so fine a frigate lying in our quarantine, subject to his orders. But he has been reminded of the fact by Mayor TIEMANN, and at his suggestion has at last given orders for the stores of the ship to be landed and for her purification. It was quite time, for the hot weather will soon be upon us, and unless she is thoroughly disinfected, we may anticipate a small yellow-fever panic from her lying in the neighborhood. If the process of purifying her had been undertaken during the cool weather of the past three weeks, it might have been accomplished much more easily than it can be done now. But it is better late than never.

The New-York TIMES editorially pronounces the vote of the Senate approving Mr. MASON's resolutions against British aggressions, "under the circumstances, *peculiarly significant*." The Washington correspondent of the same paper telegraphs so as to appear simultaneously with the above, that

"Mr. MASON's resolutions were passed to-day in the Senate unanimously, *not because they were considered of the slightest importance, but lest their failure to pass might be misconstrued by the British Government*."

We consider the correspondent's statement far more correct than the Editor's.—*New-York Tribune.*

The New-York *Tribune* is somewhat too astute for this world. There is no discrepancy between "the correspondent's statement and "the Editor's," except what exists in the imagination of that paper. It is precisely because the Senate passed the resolutions by a unanimous vote, as a marked assertion of a principle, and "not because they were considered of the slightest importance" as a means of checking the aggressive acts of the British cruisers, that the vote was "peculiarly significant." That vote evinces a determination on the part of the American people, without distinction of party, forever to deny and resist the right of search.

There are no dissentients in the Senate, or out of it, with the exception of the *Tribune* and one or two other journals.

SUNDAY NOISES.—The *Herald*, a day or two since, stated that the names of JAMES HARPER and R. M. HOE were appended to the memorial against crying newspapers in the streets on Sunday, without their authority. We are requested to state that this is untrue, and that no names were signed to that paper without the assent, either written or verbal, of the persons themselves.

We are somewhat surprised at the virulence with which this attempt to have quiet Sundays in our City is met by some of the Sunday newspapers. Without taking religious considerations into the case at all, we should suppose that all classes of the community would welcome one day's relief from the clamor and confusion of business life. For our own part, we should be very glad to see not only newsboys, but drivers of milk carts, bakers' boys, and all others abandon the useless and annoying habit of crying their wares on Sunday morning;—and if the Aldermen and other ultra observers of the Sabbath insist upon suppressing the Church bells, we should be quite inclined for the sake of quiet to concede that point also.

DECIDEDLY UNREASONABLE.—North Carolina, it seems, has had awarded to her, as her share of diplomatic plunder, a prize in the shape of the Sardinian Embassy, at which, it is stated, the North Carolinians flare up in a state of disappointment. They had looked for a full mission. But the insult has been pocketed by one of the ex Governors of the old North State. The dissatisfaction of North Carolina strikes us as in the highest degree unreasonable. New-York has got but one poor *Chargé*-ship, a gift of President PIERCE, and she has had but two full missions since Mr. VAN BUREN was sent by General JACKSON to London. Mr. BUCHANAN has given his diplomatic places to *Philadelphia.* In addition to Mr. REED in *China, and Mr. DALLAS in London*, he has given the very desirable place of *Chargé* to *Naples* to Mr. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER. North Carolina may consider herself well off in having the good fortune to secure the Mission to Sardinia.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, the most beautiful woman on the New-York stage, and a lady who in a short time has assumed a prominent position as the leading actress at the principal New-York Theatre, takes her benefit to-night. It is the first time Mrs. ALLEN has appealed to the public, and therefore peculiarly well fitted for that liberal demonstration which all gallant men will desire to make on such an occasion. The drama of the "Youthful Queen" will be produced for the event, followed by "Simpson & Co." and the "Lottery Ticket."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a very attractive *matinée to-day, consisting of two of the best* acts of "Masaniello," with GASSANIGA and all the principal artists. Mme. LAVIGNE will dance the "Tarantilla"—not Signor AMODIO, as previously announced, and Mme. GASSANIGA will sing a Spanish character song called the "Orange Girl." The last item is alone worth the price of admission.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Ravels give two farewell performances this afternoon and evening, at Niblo's Garden. "The Italian Brigands," "Mazulm" and the "Tight Rope" in the afternoon. "The Coopers," "La prima Donna" and "Mazulm" in the evening. These are positively the last appearances of these old and worthy favorites of the public.

FRENCH THEATRE.—The French Company at the Metropolitan Music Hall, prospers prodigiously. There was a large and appreciative audience last night, composed of equal numbers of French and Americans—to witness the performance of three amusing little pieces, and to attend the last appearance of Mlle. EMMA PYTHON. This lady played the principal rôle in *La Perdrix Rouge* with much quiet tact and humor, proving that she is a valuable [illegible] whose loss we may well lament. The piece is a well-contrived vaudeville, and has, if we are not mistaken, been amplified by Mr. BAYLE BERNARD into a comedietta called the "[illegible] of Comfort." M. THIERRY, an admirable comic artist, played the part of the husband with infinite humor and lightness. Mlle. JULIETTE, a recent [illegible], improves rapidly, and is already a most [illegible] able artiste. She was seen to advantage in the [illegible] piece.

Mr. WINSLOW, the lessee and director of [illegible] establishment, has concluded an engagement with [illegible] ANDRE, the French magician, who will give a [illegible] of his famous "Soirées Magiques," commencing [illegible] night. M. ANDRE is said to be master of some [illegible] never before witnessed in this country. The [illegible] will conclude with a series of [illegible] views. Admission 25 cents.

[illegible] [illegible] Land [illegible] Swedes [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 17, 1858.

There are some interesting matters here besides what take place in Georgetown, and I propose from time to time to touch upon them. An expenditure of $80,000,000 per annum does not cover all the pickings and stealings that "prevail" in our hereabouts. Senator RICE did not tell all he knew about land-office operations, when he testified to the value of the Fort Snelling property. Nobody is better aware than he that the land would be much better to cut up into town lots than Bayfield was when he bought it for a few cents an acre, and sold it for hundreds of dollars. If we could find out all that Senator RICE knows of these matters, one could learn how to become a millionaire at very small expense of brains or labor. Indian treaties and land-office jobbing have made more men rich than one can tell of it—ask General CASS if this is not so.

Seeing a bulky basket of papers in the Interior Department the other day, I was curious to know what the [illegible] might be to all this, and [illegible] lengthy in the premises. I was told that they enveloped the case of [illegible]. I cast my eye over some of them, and noticed that an argument was filed on behalf of one of the parties by [illegible] Senator [illegible]—or rather with Senator [illegible] indorsement. This whetted my desire of knowledge, and I ran my eye over the paper in question, which was from the pen of a Minnesota Judge, and was without exception the ablest document I ever saw intended for a judicial or administrative tribunal. The substance of it was that the opinion of the Attorney-General [illegible] in the case was [illegible], the adoption of his views by the Interior Department preposterous, and the action of the local Land office at Superior, in deciding the claims of certain half-breed Indians on the [illegible] testimony, corrupt. It was clear enough that such a document required at least a senatorial indorsement to justify its reception. Nobody can suppose for a moment that Senator RICE has any interest in the result of the case, or that he expected to influence the judgment of his friend, HENDRICKS, (Commissioner of the General Land office) by appearing in it. That would be too strong an inference to draw from so much a fact; and yet the malicious might suggest it as an apprehension.

From the printed argument of Senator RICE's friend, and from a private abstract of the testimony in the case, and a few items I have picked up in the Land Office, I think it will be in my power to indite an epistle that may excite some attention. At the Southwestern extremity of Lake Superior, there is a tract of land which is expected some day to become the site of a large city. Being aware of its great advantages for this purpose, a St. Paul speculator by the name of THOMPSON, and a Canadian operator, by the name of STINSON, undertook to possess themselves of it as long ago as the early part of General PIERCE's administration, by vicarious preemptions. In this plan they were assisted by some official gentlemen, who shared in the spoils, and patents were ground out in double-quick time, on certificates issued to Swedes and Indians for the benefit of this STINSON and THOMPSON, and their associate speculators.

In the Summer of 1854, this Mr. STINSON headed a gang of Swedes, and led them from Swede Lake, in the Territory of Minnesota, to Lake Superior, guiding them in person to the tracts he wished them to preempt. These men were ignorant of our language and of our laws, and were used by STINSON to "settle" their tracts, "prove up" their claims, and "convey" to him, the said STINSON, without knowing either the frauds they were practicing, or the rights which they might have secured to themselves if they had been acting in good faith. In the Land Office at Hudson, where these frauds were perpetrated, there was a notary public, who drew the deeds to STINSON, got the signatures of the Swedes to them and took the acknowledgments, immediately after the preemption oath had been administered—the Swedes thinking the whole operation a part of the preemption process. The terms were said to be $30 a month, and a bonus of $10 on the consummation of the bargain. The names of these Swedes were Aaron Peterson, Martin Larson, Peter Nelson, John Johnson, Sven [illegible], Lorenz Johnson, Peter Nosell, Sven Larson, Andreas Benson, Johannes Holm, Johannes [illegible]son, and Peter Erickson. These "preempted," for their own benefit, all "proved up" at Hudson, and the very same day they made conveyances to STINSON. The same thing is true of another Swedish invasion that was made in the Summer of 1855. In that year three Swedes—Olf Westerland, Andrew Walmart, and Israel Jansson—commenced their settlements June 11, proved up June 22, and conveyed to STINSON June 22—eleven days being sufficient for the whole operation. The records of the Land Office at Superior, and of the Register of Deeds of Douglas County, show these facts. They are well known in the General Land Office.

But Mr. STINSON did not operate through Swedes alone. He and his friend THOMPSON worked with half-breed Indians also. In March, 1854, he and THOMPSON followed up the Government Surveys with a gang of Chippewa half-breed Indians. The whole gang made preemptions in Douglas County, under the guidance of THOMPSON and STINSON, who hired them at La Pointe, and covered a large portion of a township with their fraudulent preemptions, which were proved up simultaneously, and simultaneously conveyed to the attorney of THOMPSON and STINSON. The names of all of this gang appear on the tract books in the General *Land Office.* These were Joseph Lamoreaux, Joseph Defaut, Joseph Dennis, Joseph [illegible], Francis Decoteau, John B. Goulin, George D. Morrison and Levi B. Codie, all preemptors for these land-sharks. There were three or four more half-breeds in the gang, who ran foul of some eight or ten American citizens who were seeking to save a slice of this Territory from Swedish and Indian preemption, and lay out a town site there under the law. This was the origin of the Superior City controversy, which has been pending some three or four years in the various land offices, and which has accumulated the basket of papers which first drew my attention to a case of such interesting dimensions. The contest is nominally between three or four Chippewa half-breeds claiming to preempt as "American citizens," and some six or eight real American citizens claiming some three hundred acres as a town site. But the Indians are not merely bogus citizens, they are bogus preemptors into the bargain, for they were the hired men of THOMPSON & STINSON.

Mr. CUSHING decided in this controversy, before it was so settled by the Dred Scott case, that a half-breed Indian, receiving annuities as such, recognized as a dependent of a tribe, and the beneficiary of treaty stipulations, could become a citizen of the United States only by some positive act of Federal legislation; that he could not, of his own volition, or by the laws of a State, change his condition from that of an Indian to that of a Federal citizen. Strange as it may seem, it appears that this part of the Dred Scott case is repudiated by Mr. Commissioner HENDRICKS, who thinks a *State* cannot make a Federal citizen of a man with a drop of negro blood in his veins, but that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may naturalize Indians, [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] to preempt, [illegible].

I am anxious to see how this [illegible] [illegible] decided. The General Land Office [illegible] [illegible]son's Swedish preemption, on the ground that the frauds were discovered too late for the Commissioner to interfere. Whether or not STINSON made any negro preemptions does not appear. It was too cold at the end of the lake for negroes to flourish much. But now it is to be settled [illegible] case where the attempted frauds have been [illegible] [illegible] discovered, whether or not a Canadian [illegible] adventurer can preempt whole townships of the [illegible] Lands by the agency of a gang of half-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] these facts are known to the Federal authorities.

[illegible] of the New-York Times:

[illegible] old Juryman. [illegible] to say a few words [illegible] by your article in to-day's paper, headed "[illegible] shirking duty."

[illegible] mechanics, and laboring men generally, will not serve as Jurors, if they can avoid it, because [illegible]. If you want men, from these classes in the jury-box, you must pay them for their time just as Jurors in other States are paid, and as the General Government pays its Jurors. There they have intelligent juries, and "shirking" is not [illegible].

The classes to which I refer contain as intelligent men as can be found, and they are more numerous in this City than merchants, property-holders, well-to-do people. With most of us, time is our only estate; [illegible] and you take our living. We are paid either by the day, or so much by the piece, as it is called. Those paid by the day, when serving on Juries, though not usually summoned to appear at Court before 10 o'clock—yet must necessarily lose a whole day each day's attendance. Not one day in twenty can they make even a quarter. With those working by the piece, it is, in some cases, not quite so bad.

Now I have served on juries in different courts in this City for twelve years, from three (once only) to [illegible] times each year, averaging [illegible] and [illegible] days per year—making one hundred and twenty-six days in all. When I first started, I was earning [illegible] per day; [illegible]. My wages at the different dates averaged [illegible] per day, which [illegible] one hundred and twenty-six days, amounts to [illegible]. To this should be added, for extra lunches, [illegible] the usual contribution for the doormen [illegible] times I happened to be on the Grand Jury, $4 50 per year more, making $54 for the twelve years, which is a total of $466 50, or upwards of $40 per year! In return for which, I have received as follows:

Juror's fees	$ 50
One supper, say	50
One stage ride	6¼
Total	$1 06¼
Leaving the handsome balance of	$465 68¾

Now, why should I pay this enormous tax, while the judges, the clerks, the officers, the lawyers—all are paid? Can you wonder that men join military and fire companies in order to "shirk" jury duty? In these latter one has to serve but a few years,—by good managing not more than two days per year,—and then is forever exempt from duty in either. Besides, an honorable ambition is excited; rewards may follow, pecuniary and otherwise. Excelling in them is often the cause of promotion elsewhere; and in certain contingencies your family may be benefited after your decease, by your having been a member.

But the poor juryman is a lifetime-slave to the caprice of the courts. After a man's name is once enrolled, death only can release him from yearly—often semi-yearly—calls to attend to other people's business at his own expense. No matter how poor a man may be, he cannot get excused unless he will stand up in open court, before a multitude, and swear that his family would suffer if he is taken from his avocation—too mortifying a position for most men. During my 12 years' service, I have been excused by a judge once, by a clerk of the Court once, and let off by foreman of Grand Juries three times, for one day at a time only. When I began to serve I hoped soon to be on a farm in the great West, and therefore took no pains to free myself from the irksome duty; but years have glided on, and now I am too old to offer myself as fireman or peace warrior. JUROR.

Note from Dr. La Croix.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you an article from the Albany Atlas and Argus, of the 9th inst., which I trust will relieve [illegible] the minds of your readers from being classed among a band of swindlers who have awakened the attention of the Post-Office Department to their [illegible] acts, and as published in your issue of [illegible] last. The Argus says:

"This is injustice to a gentleman who has conducted business in this community for twenty years—a business which he claims, and which most people admit to be legitimate. He denies using any alias, and [illegible] that all his transactions have been within [illegible] justified by his profession. As a citizen [illegible] generally respected for his personal worth, and [illegible] assured that during the long period he has [illegible] here, no complaints of wrong or abuse have [illegible] made against him at the Post-Office or elsewhere."

[illegible] Barrett has expressed his regret at the [illegible] injustice done me, by his informants, and has taken steps to set the matter right with the Postmaster-General as well as the public.

Respectfully yours, M. B. LA CROIX.
Albany, Saturday, June 12, 1858.

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Alabama, whose sad fall and deposition from the ministry gave such pain to the whole Church, has been fully restored to his former position in the Presbyterian Church. He has been one of the most talented and eloquent men in the South."

This paragraph, which I cut from the last number of the Times at hand, needs correction. Dr. Hamilton "has" not "been fully restored to his former position in the Presbyterian Church." The Presbytery which deposed him from the ministry, and from membership in the Church, having received abundant evidence of his repentance, recently, on his own application, restored him simply to the privileges of membership—not to his former position in the ministry. From this he remains deposed. Yours truly, ALABAMA.

City Items.

The Eucleian Society of the New-York University held its annual meeting last evening. The Annual Address was delivered by the Rev. Francis N. Zabriskie, a graduate of the University and of the Society, the subject of whose remarks—very interesting and forcibly enunciated—was "True Greatness." He did not consider Napoleon a great man. He was a strong man, a powerful man, but many a country churchyard contained the dust of those who were capable of great actions, which such a man as the little "Corporal" knew not of. There would be no greatness without goodness. Religion could alone fulfill the requisites of greatness. The selfish man could never be properly called a great man; as well call the shell-fish, which lives forever fixed to its native rock, great as such a one. The path to true greatness lies only through the quiet vales of piety and truth. At the close of the address the thanks of the Society were presented to the orator, and a copy of his speech requested for preservation in the archives of the Society. Mr. Redfield, in a humorous speech, urged the members of the Society to contribute to increase the number of volumes in the library, after which an adjournment for refreshments took place. Speeches were afterwards made by Mr. Horatio N. Vail, Mr. Wm. R. Martin, Benj. V. Abbott, W. W. Shepherd and others. The public exercises of the anniversary of this Society take place in the large chapel of the University on Monday, June 28, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Sigma Gamma.—The literary exercises of the Sigma Gamma Fraternity of the Medical Department of the University of New-York, took place on Wednesday evening, 16th. Chancellor Ferris opened the exercises with prayer. Mr. S. Smith, of Georgia, read an essay on Homeopathy. He attacked the system in a vigorous manner, and defended an article in the Constitution of the Fraternity, denying membership to believers in Hahnemann's doctrines. Mr. D. B. St. John Roosa, of New-York, delivered an oration on the duty of the medical student to be a citizen of the world. Dr. A. C. Post, Professor in the University, next addressed the Society, after which the meeting adjourned.

During the past week there has been no diminution in the attendance at the Fulton-street meeting. Nearly all the religious strangers attend the meeting. Facts concerning the state of religion in all parts of the land are duly communicated; and the old Dutch Church may well be called the "Spiritual Exchange of New-York." The voice of nearly all the distinguished Ministers and men in and around New-York, and all visitors, may be heard in this time-honored spot.

The appropriation for the Central Park, which has passed both Boards of the Common Council, has not yet been officially placed before the Mayor for his signature.

Excise Commissioners.—The Excise Commissioners were to have met on Friday, but only Commissioner Haskett was present. One license was granted.

Governor Weller has appointed Clinton Rice, Esq., of the law firm of Cooper & Rice, to act as Commissioner for California in New-York.

Fire.

Fifty-third-street.—At 12½ o'clock on Friday afternoon, a fire broke out in the frame stable owned by Michael Fallett, Fifty-third-street, near the Fourth-avenue. Before the flames could be extinguished, the building was destroyed. Damage, $800. No insurance.

The correspondent of an Eastern paper tells of the death of a Mr. Abel, in Clinton County, Iowa, caused by the breath of a "blow-snake." Mr. A., being a new settler, was entirely ignorant of the nature of the "blow snake," and seeing one he got close enough to strike it, when the snake suddenly raised itself up, and blew in its pursuer's face, causing Mr. Abel to inhale the breath of the animal, poisonous enough to cause the death of the unfortunate man in a short time.

[illegible] burned to the water's edge. Pennsylvania, [illegible] are [illegible].

The St. Louis papers give fuller lists of the persons killed and wounded by the bursting of the Mississippi steamer Pennsylvania on the 13th inst.:

The following is a list so far as yet ascertained:

Lost.—Father Delarose, Mrs. Witt and daughter, Foster Hurst, N. & S. Bantacher and Dennis Corcoran, of New-Orleans; Joseph Pfinn, of Texas; Mrs. Fulton, of St. Louis; B. Gleason, of New-York; H. B. Nichols, of Texas; Mr. Leckey, of Mississippi; Mr. Saimer, John Sinkhorn, James Bowles, Jas. Burns, Wm. Woodford, all of Louisville; Lewis J. Black, E. Generas and an English gentleman from Cuba, who has a sister living near Burlington, Iowa.—30. All yet ascertained.

Injured.—H. Fisher, John Bloomfield, J. B. Campbell, Frank C. Jones, A. Bain, John Maisey, Francis Pratt, of New-Orleans; Xavier Ranch and L. Vela, of the French Opera; Henry Clements, of St. Louis, third clerk, scalded; William Willis, of New-Jersey; Matt Kelly, of St. Louis; Samuel Marks, of Pa.; Chas. Stone, of Nashville; Daniel Keefe, of Keokuk; and Samuel Woods, Andrew Lindsey, of Cincinnati; Wm. Woods, Geo. Bolager, of Pittsburg; Isaac Webster, of Stark County, Ohio; Robert Brotherton, of Columbus, Ohio; Jas. McCormick, Capt. E. Backers, of New-York; Chas. Ashbrock, of St. Louis; Capt. I. W. Fairfield, of Boston; Henry Shultz, Matthew Commafears, of St. Louis.

Saved.—Mme. Fourrier, of the French Opera; Sister Caroline, and Sister Mary Ellen, of the New-Orleans Convent; G. McCarther, of New-Orleans; Isaac P. Tice, of Baltimore; Wm. Brotherton and son, of Ohio; H. A. Snead, of Virginia; J. P. Wooten, of Kentucky; A. L. Bartlett, wife and child, of New-York; A. Marks and wife, W. G. Meeham, wife and child, of St. Louis; A. B. Yeaton, of Louisville; —— Tangston, a railroad man, of New-York; John H. Creighton, of Springfield, Ohio; and Henry Elliot, of St. Louis.

Full particulars of this disaster are given in the St. Louis Republican of the 16th. That paper estimates the number of persons killed and missing at two hundred. Mr. W. G. Meeham, a passenger, makes the following statement:

The steamer Pennsylvania left New-Orleans on the 9th inst., with one hundred and twenty-five cabin passengers and one hundred and fifty-eight deckers. She afterwards took on board, at Baton Rouge, Natchez and Vicksburg, 48 passengers, and at Napoleon 10. There were 40 deck hands and firemen, 24 of the steward's crew, and 10 officers—making in all 450 souls.

Out of this number, 132 were rescued by a wood-boat, and about 70 others escaped in various ways. These numbers include the wounded and scalded. About 200 are lost and missing.

At about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., when the boat was about 70 miles below Memphis, she exploded four of her boilers, while under way. At the time of the explosion she was near 300 yards from shore. The cabin was torn to pieces forward of her wheel-houses. Very few of the passengers were out of their state-rooms at the time. The passengers in the after part of the cabin—men, women and children—rushed out, and the utmost confusion ensued among them, all supposing the boat was on fire, from the smoke and steam which came rushing through the cabin.

After close examination it was ascertained that the boat was not on fire, and the excitement was in some degree quelled.

After the explosion, the boat commenced drifting down with the current, and an anchor was thrown overboard for the purpose of checking the boat, for at that time we were of opinion that we could prevent the boat from taking fire. But the water being so deep, and the current so swift, the anchor dragged and the boat continued to drift down. As quickly as possible, Capt. Klinefelter and two or three of his men made an attempt to carry a line ashore by the yawl, but from the line being too short, or some other cause, they did not succeed. Without losing a moment's time the Captain ordered the yawl turned down stream to a Mr. Harris' wood-yard, for the purpose of bringing an empty wood-boat, which was lying there, to the rescue. The boat was not supplied with oars, and it was an exceedingly difficult matter to accomplish this purpose, but by dint of skill and hard labor the Captain succeeded in getting it alongside.

In from three to five minutes from the time the wood-boat touched the steamer, it was discovered that the Pennsylvania was on fire.

The fire appeared to issue from about the after end of the boilers, and in one minute from the time of the alarm, the boat was wrapped in flames. Passengers and crew immediately rushed from the burning boat upon the wood-boat, and filled it as full as they could stand. Captain Klinefelter was the last man that jumped from the steamer to the wood-boat as it was being pushed off, with its living freight, from the burning boat. The most intense excitement prevailed on board the wood-boat, as we endeavored to propel it from the burning mass—as we had only a few boards in place of oars, and the crowd rendered it almost impossible to work them with success. But we finally succeeded in getting her bow turned out, so that the current struck her stern, and swung the wood-boat around, and by that means we cleared the burning boat, and she drifted by, but not until many of the passengers were severely scorched. By turning our backs, and with the aid of a few counterpanes and quilts which were saved, we screened ourselves from the heat as much as possible, and finally succeeded, after drifting one mile, in reaching an island or tow-head, called Ship Island, where the wood boat was made fast to some trees.

After shoving the wood-boat from the steamer there were a good many deck passengers seen rushing out with their trunks, boxes, &c., in the hope of saving their little stock of plunder, and by trying to save their effects, they lost their lives, for it was impossible for us to render them any assistance. I remember seeing one man and woman, who, from their appearance, were German emigrants, hanging to a line from the stern of the boat—the man holding the line with one hand and his chest with the other, and as the boat swung around they disappeared from view. They, doubtless, remained in this position until they were compelled, by the heat of the flames, to loose their hold, and drown. The cabin passengers, with the exception of one or two, behaved with great coolness and decision, and rendered one another every assistance in their power, but among the deck passengers the greatest excitement prevailed. It seemed that all they cared for was to save their plunder, throwing it over the guards into the wood-boat, not heeding where it fell. A number of the passengers in the wood-boat were bruised and injured by the falling of the trunks and boxes into the boat. From this disposition to save baggage, many of the deckers were lost, who would otherwise have saved their lives.

About 25 of the wounded escaped on the wood-boat, amongst them were the first mate, second engineer, two Frenchmen, late of the Theatre d'Orleans, Col. Harris, of Arkansas, badly scalded, and others very badly cut and bruised—mostly deck passengers. They suffered very much in consequence of there being no medical attendance to dress their wounds, and no means of procuring any for the space of two hours. But at length some neighboring planters, from the Arkansas shore, brought some linseed oil and liniment, which, with the aid of cotton taken from the quilts, gave some relief to the wounded. The scalded victims suffered much from the heat of the sun, as the whole country was overflowed, and we could not succeed in getting the boat to the main land, and in this condition we were obliged to remain under a broiling sun for fully eight hours. The women and children who were unhurt also suffered excessively from the heat of the sun and hunger. After remaining on the Island eight hours the steamer Imperial, bound down, came to our relief, and, after giving us a good dinner, put us on board of the Kate Frisbee and Diana, bound up. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers of these boats for the kindness they extended to us.

The Diana being crowded with passengers, very few of us came up on her; the greater portion of our company going on the Frisbee, which the Diana left behind. It was the intention of the captain of the Frisbee when we left to try and save all he could, and pick up scattering passengers along the shore. The Diana brought up fifteen of the wounded to Memphis to be taken to the hospital. The passengers on the Diana raised a subscription of between two and three hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of the sufferers in Memphis. They also made up several purses for destitute women who were aboard. Altogether, they acted very magnanimously in the way of supplying the women and children, who were scantily dressed with garments.

Mrs. Witt, of St. Louis, who was lost, occupied with her daughter, Mrs. Fulton, room No. 8, in the gentlemen's cabin. Mrs. Witt was taken from the ruins just as the fire broke out, perfectly blind, and in a dying condition; by that time the woodboat had left the steamer, and a young man, who was endeavoring to rescue her, was compelled to jump overboard, and swim to the woodboat to save his own life. Mrs. Fulton was seen after the explosion. There was a man buried in the wreck who, from his expressions, must have been either a sugar or cotton Planter—as in his despair he said he had money, negroes, and a plantation, and would give all to have his life.

He was covered deeply in the ruins, and the fire coming on so rapidly it was impossible to rescue him.

At the time of the explosion, Capt. Klinefelter was in the barber-shop being shaved, and at the explosion, the barber says the Captain exclaimed, "Oh, my God! what is that?" He hurried out through the back door and climbed upon the hurricane roof, as all the forward part of the boat was blown to pieces. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Capt. Klinefelter for his daring and gallant conduct in endeavoring to save both life and property.

Nearly all the deck-hands were either killed or missing; first and second mates so badly injured as to render them helpless. First clerk, Mr. Black, and Mr. Brown, pilot, both missing. The Captain had to assume the whole charge of the boat under the trying circumstances. Of the firemen on watch at the time of the explosion, only one was saved, and he stated to me that they had just hauled the coals from the ash-pan, and had neglected, in some measure, to replenish the fires. At that time the engineer came around, and called on them, saying, "Shove her up boys, for we are scarcely stemming the current;" and he states that they had scarcely put any wood into the fire-doors before the explosion occurred. By some miracle this man escaped with a slight scald in the back.

From the report of those engaged in trying to keep down the fire, barrels of turpentine or some other combustible liquid must have taken fire in the hold from the rapidity with which the flames enveloped the whole boat, so soon after the alarm of fire. If not for the timely aid of the wood-boat, or if it had been delayed five minutes, there would not have been fifty of us left to tell the tale.

A Mr. A. L. Bartlett, of New-York, had $800 in gold in a small box in his trunk, but in the confusion the money was forgotten. Not a trunk or piece of clothing, save what they had on, was saved by any cabin passenger, and most of them were left without funds. Those who had money divided with those who had none, and all seemed perfectly satisfied to have escaped with their lives.

The wreck floated down about two and a half miles, and landed on the point of a tow-head, where it burned to the water's edge. All that could be seen of it, when we left, were burnt portions of the machinery and one of the boilers. When the river falls, the wreck will be left high and dry.

Prosecuting [illegible] Suit at Poughkeepsie.

[illegible]

A libel suit of somewhat unusual interest has just been decided at Poughkeepsie. Suit was brought by Mr. M. Sanford, against the Editor of the Dutchess Democrat, for a libel contained in an article in that journal, reflecting upon plaintiff for expressions employed in an Oration delivered by him at Red Hook on the Fourth of July, 1856. The history of the case is as follows: Mr. Sanford was invited to deliver the Fourth of July Oration at Red Hook, in 1856, for a compensation of $25. The Oration was to be given in the church of the Rev. Dr. Strabel. On arriving in the village, for the purpose of fulfilling his engagement, Mr. Sanford was waited upon at his hotel by Dr. Strabel, the pastor of the Church, and Mr. Elseffer, a lawyer, both of whom were Hard-Shell Democrats. These gentlemen informed the orator elect that a majority of the people of the place were of the Hard-Shell stripe, and intimated that care should be exercised in the delivery of the oration, in order that their prejudices might suffer no shock; in short, that it would be advisable to avoid strong allusions to the exciting topics of the day. Mr. Sanford replied that it would be difficult to avoid the treatment of these subjects, and suggested that perhaps it would be better for him to return home. This, however, the gentlemen declined to accede to; and the oration was duly delivered. In the course of his speech the orator dwelt upon the Slavery question, and assumed decided Free-Soil ground. Great offence was given; the Committee of Arrangements refused to dine with Mr. Sanford after the ceremonies were concluded, and finally neglected to pay him. Soon afterwards the Dutchess Democrat published a fierce criticism upon the oration, in the form of a communication, in the course of which occurred the following paragraphs, being the basis of this suit for libel:

"The orator of the day, was again and again requested to make slight, if any, allusion to the political parties now existing among us; but that a proper reference to the difficulties now agitating the minds of the people, and the recommendation of a calmness, deliberation and prudence would be very proper. But no! he had only ascended the pulpit about five minutes, when he commenced a mean, virulent and contemptible abolition harangue, with its affiliated heresies, and treated his audience to Sharp's rifle-shooting, bloodshed, murders, &c.

Now, Mr. Editor, had he or any other man a right, on such day, and under such circumstances, to go into a pulpit and deliver such an oration; lead the storm of fanaticism, which aims to destroy whatever is valuable and good in the institutions of our country, mutilate the Constitution, and destroy the last vestige of liberty, human rights and self-government! Had he a right in a pulpit to endeavor to deceive by the grossest misrepresentations, and agitate a spirit of rebellion against the laws of the land; to discountenance every idea of compromise, thereby to dismember the Union? Had he a right to outrage every Christian feeling and sentiment of the heart, and instead of telling them, in a kind spirit, to endeavor to harmonize their views and feelings, to hate, shoot and destroy each other like barbarians!"

The writer of the article continued:

"The Orator desecrated the sacred desk by such an appeal; and became so odious to the whole audience as to be compelled to walk from the church to the hotel alone, and there dared not sit at a public dinner provided for the occasion."

On the publication of this article, Mr. Sanford sued the Democrat for libel. Two trials have been had. On the first, held before Judge Emmott, the Jury gave a verdict of $450 for plaintiff. The case was then appealed, taken before Justices Strong, Ingraham and Lott, at General Term, and the verdict was set aside. The second trial, just completed, was held before Judge Brown. Mr. Sanford was allowed to prove the general character of his speech, and showed that he had spent two hours, after his interview with Messrs. Strabel and Elseffer, in reducing his speech to milder terms than those he had originally employed, and further, that he had no intention of giving offence. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Sanford himself. The counsel for defence was Judge Dean, whose summing-up was very sharp on plaintiff, whom he denounced as a person "fit only for the feet to be wiped upon." The Court, in charging the Jury, dwelt largely upon the rights of the press, and leaned towards the side of defendant. The case was committed to the Jury at 7 P. M., and they were permitted to separate until the next morning. At 9 A. M. on the following day, they came into Court with a verdict for plaintiff of three cents damages. And so the case ended.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June 19.

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II.—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—The Experimental Trip.

III.—ENGLISH POLITICS—Letter from our London Correspondent.

IV.—AFFAIRS IN FRANCE—Letter from "Malakoff."

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VI.—THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS—Important Orders from the British Admiral—The Searches Ended—Interview Between Lord Napier and Mr. Cass—Important Debate in the Senate.

VII.—CALIFORNIA NEWS AND GOSSIP—Letter from our Correspondent "Podgers."

VIII.—NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

IX.—NEWS FROM EUROPE—The British Aggressions on American Ships Considered in Parliament—Abstract of Debates.

X.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Mormon Exodus—European Affairs—The West-Point Address—Personal Rights—Senatorial Epithets—British Aggressions—The New-Orleans Election, &c., &c.

XI.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

XII.—FINAL PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—Special Session of the Senate.

XIII.—SUMMARY OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.

XIV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full reports of Produce and Live Stock Markets—Movements of Breadstuffs—Wool—Hay, &c.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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Of the above styles, NOW SO MUCH WORN by the YOUNG GENTS of this City, in WHITE and BROWN colors, by the case
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W. J. M. FISH, of No. 67 Johnson st., Brooklyn, has an external and harmless remedy for this disease, that is a certain cure. References given to many influential families in New-York and Brooklyn, where cures have been effected.

New Paper-Hangings and Decorations.
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No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.,
are now opening all the new styles, of every quality which they offer at wholesale and retail, at lowest rates.

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[illegible] & SON.

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PATENT MACHINE BREAD.
Sold by the pound, (at [illegible] cakes) and not by the loaf.
The undersigned, having now completed the erection of extensive buildings, which the unusual demand a short time since rendered necessary, is now prepared to supply the public with his Patent Machine Bread, to the amount of two hundred and fifty barrels of flour, or 62,500 pounds of Bread daily.
The demand for this Bread has hitherto kept constantly in advance of the supply; but, with the increased facilities for manufacturing, this will no longer be the case. Its superior cleanliness, whiteness, texture, form, sweetness and decided cheapness have been thoroughly tested and fully established.
Grocers, Milk Depots, and others, by addressing a line to the Manufactory, No. 56 Rutgers-st., will be promptly supplied.
Villages near the City, and accessible by railroads, are finding the use of this Bread greatly to their interest.
Allowance to dealers, as heretofore, [illegible] per cent.
Wheat, Twist, Family, Graham and Rye, 3½ cents per pound.
The price of Wheat Bread will be governed by that of family flour.
The undersigned contemplates shortly exhibiting his buildings, patent machinery, and all the processes in the manufacture of his unrivaled Bread, to the inspection and scrutiny of the public, of which due notice will be given.
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No. 189 Pearl-st., No. 261 Grand-st.
No. 76 East Broadway, No. 65 Roosevelt-st.
Private families, by sending their orders to the office, as above, will be supplied through dealers in their neighborhood.

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The Beaver Cassimere
Excites enthusiastic admiration.
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MARRIED

Van Riper—Gage.—In this City, on Thursday evening, June 17, by the Rev. John Dowling, James H. Van Riper to Kate M., daughter of Capt. Simeon Gage, of this City.

New-Haven papers please copy.

Brown—Lawton.—In this City, on Thursday, June 17, by the Rev. Saml. D. Alexander, J. E. Brown, of Newark, N. J., to Anna E., daughter of Abner Lawton, Esq., of this City.

Seaman—Sherwood.—In this City, on Thursday evening, June 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., Samuel C. Seaman to Anna F., eldest daughter of Nelson Sherwood, Esq., all of this City.

Moore—Leverett.—In this City, on Thursday, June 17, by the Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., Alexander T. Moore to Fidelia W., daughter of the late John Leverett, all of this City.

Timpson—Sturtevant.—In this City, on Thursday, June 17, by the Rev. Mr. Tompkins, Mr. Charles W. Timpson, of New York, to Miss Mary Sturtevant, of Brooklyn.

Fox—White.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 16, at the Middle Dutch Reformed Church, by the Rev. N. E. Smith, Mr. Osmond Fox, formerly of Joliet, Ill., to Miss Jennie, eldest daughter of John White, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Jenkins—Williams.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 17, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. J. W. Diller, Bonsal M. Jenkins to Miss Emily Louisa, daughter of S. Thomas Williams.

Griffiths—Ackerman.—At Beaver Dam, Dodge Co., Wisconsin, on Thursday, June 17, by the Rev. J. J. Miter, Mr. Alfred S. Griffiths, of this City, to Miss Laura R., daughter of Abram Ackerman, Esq., of the former place.

Allen—Linsley.—In Meriden, Conn., on Wednesday, June 9, by the Rev. George Thatcher, Edward C. Allen and Sarah H. Linsley, daughter of Randolph Linsley, Esq., of Meriden.

Woodward—Leggett.—At Middletown, N. Y., in the Second Presbyterian Church, by the Pastor, the Rev. John H. Leggett, Mr. B. A. Woodward to Mary Bleecker, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Knapp—Burnham.—At Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., on Thursday morning, June 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. D. Fox, Mr. George T. H. Knapp, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss Sarah Y., daughter of Wm. E. Burnham, of the former place.

DIED.

Smith.—In this City, on Friday, June 18, George H., son of George W. and Frances E. Smith, aged 9 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family, and members of the New-York Typographical Union, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 189 Orchard st.

Edwards.—In this City, on Thursday, June 17, Charles G. Edwards, Esq., formerly of Selma, Alabama, in the 55th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 33 West 31st-st., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

Beers.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 18, Jennet Broome, wife of Mr. Joseph D. Beers, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 21st inst., from the Church of the Annunciation, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Flender.—On Friday, June 18, after a short but severe illness, Mariam Flender, relict of the late Thomas Flender, in the 76th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

Poppenhusen.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 18, Mrs. Bertha M. Poppenhusen, wife of C. Poppenhusen, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 165 Henry st., Brooklyn.

Johnston.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 17, Ann O'Brien, wife of James J. Johnston, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 96 Amity-st., near Hicks, this day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Driscoll.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, June 18, Josephine, infant daughter of Frank S. and Kate W. Driscoll.

Shark.—At Williamsburg, N. Y., on Friday, June 18, Nathan Shark, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock from the First Presbyterian Church, corner 4th and South 4th sts.

Scott.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday, June 17, John Scott, aged 66 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) from St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

[illegible] papers please copy.

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The story is one of unusual interest and power. The incidents are stirring and exciting, and the style is graphic and glowing. Mrs. Stephens has written it with spirit and eloquence.
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It will give the author a high position as a writer, and place her in the first rank of American authors. It will be read with pleasure by all.
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From the Rochester Union and Advertiser.
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From the Daily Union, Manchester, N. H.
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per U. S. steamer NORTH STAR, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 19th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
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THE GREATEST ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION EVER PUBLISHED.—Read Lippard's story of BLANCHE OF BRANDYWINE, in the SUNDAY COURIER. Price 3 cents.

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We offer to the trade, at the very lowest [illegible] a [illegible] and complete stock of [illegible]
of the following manufacturers:
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NEW-YORK POWER LOOM MILLS.
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LOWELL CO.
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PHILADELPHIA.
OIL-CLOTHS
Of all the principal manufacturers.
CANTON MATTINGS.
WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS.
[illegible] will find it to their advantage [illegible] call.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments [illegible].
WM. B. JOHNSON & COMPANY,
[illegible]

ONE PASSION!
A TALE OF WOMAN'S HATE!
A brilliant original story, by Doctor John B. Williams, in
THE NEW-YORK ATLAS!
Sold by the newsboys and by all news vendors
SUNDAY MORNING.
THE NEW-YORK ATLAS—Office No. 44 Ann-st. Price four cents.

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.
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No refrigerator can be dry unless all the moisture in the air is kept in constant motion. No refrigerator can be economical when hot air ventilates it.
Call and examine the Arctic before you purchase.
Manufactured and sold by
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WEED'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES
Are, from their SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY, particularly adapted to FAMILIES, TAILORING, DRESS-MAKING, or any other purpose requiring a SEAM that WILL NOT RIP. They use two threads, and are very easy to learn the operation of.
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OLIVE FREESTONE COMPANY,
From their immense quarries in New-Brunswick, covering a surface of five square miles, will contract, for any quantity under 50,000 tons of the same
BEAUTIFUL FREESTONE
of which the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
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NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
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THE STATE ARSENALS,
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have been recently built, together with numerous others. To these, in particular, the Company refer as specimens of their stone, now acknowledged to be the finest building material in America, for color, durability, strength and facility for ornamental work. Contracts entered into for any part of the Continent, by application at the office of the Company, No. 58 Beaver-st., or to
ROBERT MIDDLETON, Secretary.
We, the undersigned, certify that the stone of which our buildings are constructed came from the Dorchester Quarries, New Brunswick. We highly approve and admire the material, and believe it to be one of the best in quality and most beautiful in appearance that has ever been brought into use in this country.
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THE WAY OF LIFE.
This Weekly Record of the progress of Evangelical Religion throughout the world, has reached its ninth number, having met with the most signal success in point of circulation.
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Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.
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BEST PAPER TO READ ON
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THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.
Are you ready for the polls
Just examine the holes
Where the insects in cold weather cluster,
And sprinkle their coats
Are you put in your votes,
Lest again in warm weather they muster.
If gold dust allures
Men from all sides to yours,
As a cat is allured by cold chowder,
So e'er Lyon's Pills
Rats and mice flee their gills,
While the insects are charmed by the Powder.
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS are immediate deaths to Insects and Vermin. Depot No. [illegible] Broadway. E. LYON & CO.

ICE-PITCHERS AND WATER-COOLERS.
Besides the splendid and very useful Double Ice-Pitchers, I have a fine assortment of Japanned Water-Coolers, for stores, offices, banks, &c., at prices from [illegible] to $6. For sale by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
ARTHUR'S
SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.
TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
F. P. TORREY, NO. 9 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK.

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Nails penetrating the flesh extracted without pain, so that the boot can be worn immediately after the operation, without the least inconvenience to the patient, by DR. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. [illegible] Broadway.

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FURS.—3,000 Mink Skins.
2,000 Opossum Skins.
450 Marten Skins.
500 Stone Marten Skins.
500 Lynx Skins.
For sale by MARTIN BATES, JR., & CO.,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

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IS OUT.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE AND PHYSICAL RESTORATIVE.—Even after years of dissipation or disease, debility, rheumatism, nervous [illegible] and all nervous affections [illegible] per bottle; $9 per dozen. Forwarded to any address. JOHN FYRE & CO., No. 189 Nassau-st.; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BUY GIFFING'S PATENT ICE BREAKER for family use. It soon saves its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

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PROCURED FROM THE AGENTS
EVERYWHERE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT [illegible] FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS. The [illegible] call the attention of the public to their [illegible] vaults and areas [illegible]:
Geo. R. Jackson's Prismatic [illegible], patented April [illegible], 1857.
Geo. R. Jackson's [illegible], patented April [illegible], 1857.
Geo. R. Jackson's [illegible], patented [illegible].
Geo. R. Jackson's Conical Vault-light, patented [illegible].
Geo. R. Jackson's Grooved Vault-light, patented March [illegible].
[illegible] can be seen at [illegible], corner of Park-place and College-place [illegible] where estimates for each of this and [illegible] iron work, including iron railings [illegible] and all iron work appertaining to buildings. GEO. R. JACKSON & CO., [illegible] And Nos. [illegible] and 8 Howard-st.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.—This is one of those invaluable compounds which [illegible] should be known and used by every [illegible] from which the healthy beverage KNAPP'S Root Beer is made, is put up [illegible] and [illegible] cents each, sufficient to [illegible] of the Beer. Its pleasantness as a [illegible] and its healthful and invigorating [illegible] recommend it alike to the invalid [illegible] the enjoyment of robust health. It is [illegible] of the blood, is easily prepared, and is [illegible]. Druggists, hotel and saloon keepers [illegible] in which to keep the [illegible] of the Beer. General depot No. [illegible] Hudson-st. [illegible] by most wholesale druggists.

PURE WATER. [illegible] Prices [illegible]. WATER COOLERS, STONE JARS [illegible]. FILTERS FOR SHIPS' USE. FILTERS FOR THE COUNTRY. [illegible] office, No. [illegible] 4th-st., 1 door from [illegible].

LEE & CO.'S GAUZE WIRE WINDOW-SHADES, [illegible] SIGNS, &c. No. [illegible]. Manufactured to order, of any size, and elegantly [illegible] landscapes, letters, or other device required. [illegible] the view from, and admit the view to the [illegible]; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 11 Gold-st. (near Maiden-lane,) New-York. Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' [illegible] the same to the best [illegible] as above. Orders for Drugs [illegible] at the lowest market rates. [illegible] WILLIAM BURGER, [illegible] Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

[illegible] New-York, June 17, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATES of the late James M. Kernaghan, held in this office, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, our [illegible] and friend, JAMES M. KERNAGHAN, has been removed from his earthly labors, and called to that [illegible], therefore,

Resolved, That this affliction, which has come upon us with such startling suddenness and crushing weight, has removed from our midst one whose warm friendship, generous impulses and noble nature had endeared him to us all, and whose death has created a void in our circle which will be long felt and difficult to fill.

Resolved, That, while mourning our loss, we cannot but enjoy the melancholy pleasure of recording this our testimony in remembrance of his many virtues, his sterling character as a man, his high integrity, and the respect we cannot but feel for his memory.

Resolved, That we will in a body attend his funeral, to pay the last tribute of respect, and that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary be presented to his widow, with the kind assurances of our sincere sympathy in her bereavement.

C. F. JOHNSON, Chairman.
J. B. VAN FRECHAN, Secretary.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP [illegible] cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lip, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER STREET, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. [illegible] Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

WANTED—THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF the New-York Daily Times are wanted to complete a file: [illegible]. Ten cents a copy will be paid for the above, or five cents a copy for any part of the above. Apply, or address FILE, at the Times office, Box No. [illegible].

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice-pick or mallet, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save the cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by [illegible] STEVENS, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WIDOW, who has four children, would like to give two beautiful girls, one of four and another of two years, to some [illegible] family who would treat them as their own. Call at No. [illegible] Suffolk-st. MRS. BURHAFF.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES.—Latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established in 1840.

A STEAM ENGINE OF THIRTY TO FORTY-horse power, and a stock of groceries wanted, by a Western Mining and Manufacturing Company, to pay wholly or in part in the stock of the Company. Address [illegible] at this office.

PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—[illegible] by JOSEPH GALBOW, No. [illegible] Washington-st. Specimens of his work can be seen at the Times Building.

FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents for the celebrated EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS, Manufactured by C. A. LILLIENDAHL, [illegible] John-st. ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds, with BRILLIANT FIRES, wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE-CRACKERS and TORPEDOS. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $[illegible] to $[illegible].

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS. Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J. WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS, No. 299 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Where complete EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Pinwheels, Torpedos, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found. City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice.

JULY 4, 1776. FIREWORKS. PETER TIBBS, No. 41 Maiden-lane, N. Y., solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT-COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of other works for jobbing and retailing. Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. [illegible].—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. [illegible] BENNETT, No. [illegible] Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment. [illegible] GOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by RADSAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. [illegible] Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 PER ANNUM.—A GENTLEMAN REQUIRING $20,000 in cash, and to secure the [illegible] will give real estate security to ten times the amount in this City, will give an agency in the collection of rents whereby $5,000 yearly will be realized and guaranteed for [illegible] years. Address C. V. CLARK, Astor House.

FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A rare chance for a person with a small capital. An old and popular establishment, doing a good business, situated about 60 miles from New-York, on the Hudson River. Owner wishes to retire on account of ill-health. Address N. T. CURTIS, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

A [illegible] HAVING A SMALL CAPITAL [illegible] in a light and pleasant business, from which large profits will be realized, can learn of an excellent opportunity by calling at the Business Agency office of [illegible], No. 31 Chambers-st., on [illegible].

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. [illegible] GRAND-st., WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry is [illegible]; there are engine, cupola, sand and everything [illegible]. For particulars, inquire of [illegible], No. [illegible] East Broadway, New-York.

CONFECTIONERY STORE FOR SALE [illegible]; rent very low; location first-rate. Will be sold at half its value. Inquire [illegible].

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.—TO ENTERPRISING men with small capital this is a rare chance. Apply to [illegible] & BROTHER, No. [illegible].

FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY for sale. The leading one in a [illegible]. Value [illegible] to a satisfactory purchaser. [illegible] Address Box No. [illegible], P. O.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TURNER'S [illegible] BITTERS [illegible] Blackberry Brandy, Cordials, Syrups [illegible] description, warranted to have the finest flavor of anything of the kind now used. Manufactured by TURNER BROTHERS, No. [illegible] Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook and excellent baker; would assist in the washing and ironing, and would have no objection to go in the country; unexceptionable City reference given as to character and capability from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS, SITUATIONS, IN this City or Brooklyn; 4 years' City reference from their last places; one to cook and to do the washing and ironing; does up linen in style; the other as chambermaid or regular waitress; will do the work of a private family, at $[illegible] each. Can be seen at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook; understands French, English and American cooking, and all kinds of made dishes; is able to take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has satisfactory reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 150 7th-av., near [illegible]-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A LIGHT COLORED GIRL, FROM the Island of Jamaica, a situation to take care of children and do light chamberwork, or assist in sewing; she would be glad to go out of town for the Summer; she may be seen at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., at the house of a lady with whom she has lived, and who is her reference as to character and capacity.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waitress or chambermaid, or has washing and ironing, who is capable of doing either; no objection to going a short distance into the country; the best City reference can be given, at her present situation. Call at No. [illegible] Gramercy park, 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER BY TWO respectable English Protestant girls; one as professed cook and the other as chambermaid; both to do the washing and ironing; they bring six years' reference from their last place; apply for two days at No. [illegible] 7th av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in some good family as seamstress or nurse to one or two grown children; can cut and fit; is a neat shirt maker. Has the best of references. Apply two days at No. [illegible] East 20th st., near 2d-av. A place to travel preferred.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook, and to wash and iron; as waiter and chambermaid; as laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and seamstress; as seamstress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, who thoroughly understands her business. The best City reference given. No objection to go into the country for the Summer. Call at No. 49 Christopher st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children, and do sewing, or would assist in chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country. Good recommendations given. Apply at No. 44 West [illegible]-st., at present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can show good City reference. Call at No. 13 Jersey-st., between Mulberry and Crosby, second floor, back room.

WANTED—COOK'S SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to go to any part of the country. The best City reference. Can be seen at 128 East 22d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as good cook and first rate washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 260 7th av., corner of 27th-st.

WANTED.—A SMALL GIRL WANTS A SITUATION to take care of children or assist in housework; is willing to make herself useful. Call at, or address, No. 203 Mercer-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 338 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse or chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen at her present place for this week, No. 91 Lexington-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, of refinement and intelligence, one that has recently met with a reverse of fortune, would like a situation in a gentleman's family as a housekeeper; would not object to go in the country in Summer; the best of reference can be given. Address Mrs. M. D., Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A RESPECTABLE young Englishwoman would be happy to meet with a situation as Nursery Governess or companion to an elderly lady, or to wait on a lady. She has been accustomed to teaching and understands dressmaking and hairdressing. Satisfactory references will be given. Apply to No. 7 St. Felix-st., near Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED. MALES.

WANTED.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE places in either city or country. He is a careful hand over horses and willing to make himself generally useful in the garden or taking charge of cattle and poultry. His wife is a good, thorough servant, fully understands housework, both having experience in this country; are fully satisfied that they will suit any person requiring their services. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN, a Scotchman, is desirous to obtain a situation as salesman or assistant book-keeper in some mercantile establishment; has a thorough knowledge of the hardware business. The highest testimonials as to character will be given. Any communication addressed C. A., Box No. 112, Times office, will have immediate attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR waiter, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver; has no objection to the country. Can produce the best of City references. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 128 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, an Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman; one that perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to the country, and can produce the best of City and country references. Address J. P., care of Mr. Killard, No. 120 Grand-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, a Scotchman, in a private family; has got the highest recommendations from his former employers. No objection to the country, and is an excellent gardener. Call on or address D. T., No. 38 Bleecker st., corner Mott-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business well; has no objection to the country. Can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 3 University place second door from Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to work on a farm, or to drive a horse and cart, or wagon, or attend a team; is well experienced in farming, and in the care of horses, for the last six years. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good and careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful. The best of reference given. Address R. C., No. 333 7th-av., corner 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener, and willing to make himself useful. The best of reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter or to drive a horse and cart, or would work on a farm or assist in a garden; would be found willing and obliging in any way that the advertiser can get an honest living; can give good reference. Address P. B., Box No. 118, Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN IN A SHOE or any other store; he has been 1½ years in a shoe store. Address E. H., Box No. 136, Times office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS SALESMAN who is well acquainted with the boot and shoe manufactures in New-York City and vicinity. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 291 Post-Office.

WANTED—A COPYIST OR AMANUENSIS, TO travel with the advertiser. Address, confidentially, C. G. O., Box 149 Times Office.

WANTED.—A GERMAN, UNDERSTANDING THE English language, is wanting employment in a furniture store. Apply at No. 166 Houston-st., for 3 days.

TWO HAT-CURLERS WANTED — BEtween this and the 1st of July. Address E. MORRIS & CO., Philadelphia.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE RÉCEMMENT arrivé de Paris, désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner sa langue et les principes de la musique. (l'Etat [illegible] préferé ou le Mississippi.) Salaire entre deux [illegible] six cent dollars. Elle parle un peu l'Anglais, et peu donner des recommandations très satisfaisantes, ayant déjà enseigné des dames Anglaises. Adressez FRANCAISE, Box No. 122 Times office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., employers can make their selection from a large number of well-recommended servants, whose characters and abilities have been carefully investigated. More than two hundred of such are in daily attendance. N. B.—The Servants' Institute was founded in 1849, and is in no way connected with any other assuming its title.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.—THE BROTHERS OF Union Lodge, No. 40, of F. & A. M. Danbury Conn., will celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., with appropriate ceremonies. The fraternity generally are cordially invited to attend. A special train will leave Norwalk for Danbury on the arrival of the New-York and New-Haven trains. Excursion tickets on Danbury and Norwalk Railroad.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—Will meet at No 4 City Hall-place, next to the corner of Chambers-st., on SUNDAY, June 20, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., to attend Divine service, in a body, at the North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts. Let every veteran be present—all are invited. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel. Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

PSI UPSILON CONVENTION.—SUPPER AT the Lafarge House, FRIDAY, June [illegible]. Members can procure tickets at the Historical Society Rooms, 2d av., corner of 11th st.; Howe's Bakery, No. [illegible] Broadway, and of WM. H. L. BARNES, No. 43 Wall-st. By order of Central Executive Committee.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTEL. NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, (L. I.) This hotel, first favorably made known to the public last year, will be opened for the season on the 20th inst. Its [illegible] and healthy locality, directly on the "Point" which stretches into the Sound, the distance from the City, ([illegible] miles,) facilities for going to and fro, all combined, make this one of the most desirable places for Summer residence in the vicinity of New-York. The steamer [illegible] leaves from the foot of Peck slip every day at 4 o'clock, P. M., and reaches the "Point" at 6—the hour of dining—returning, lands her passengers in this City at 9 A. M. Every effort will be made as heretofore to give to families every accommodation, and to satisfy the guests generally. This is one of the few places on the East River where there is no fever and ague, and where mosquitoes were never known. R. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor. D. K. FREEMAN, Superintendent. Letters may be addressed to Sands' Point, Manhasset Post-Office, L. I.

MOUNTAIN AIR, FRESH FRUIT, PURE MILK, EXPRESS TRAIN. COUNTRY BOARD. Summer board in Morristown, in a private family, one hour and twenty-five minutes from the City by Express train. Inquire of WM. H. ROSSITER, Morristown.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY. Railroad cars now convey visitors close to the two good hotels there, in an hour from the Central Depot in Utica, and the picturesque scenery of this place delights every one. The greatest travelers consider its beauties almost unrivaled of the kind in any country.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS—Opposite the celebrated Congress Spring and Park—is open from the 1st June until the 1st of October. This Hotel is justly ranked as a first class house at Saratoga, and the public, who are seeking either pleasure or health, will find the Union all that is desired. Grounds beautifully laid out, fine promenades, and the establishment replete throughout with every convenience. The Porters of this house are paid by the Proprietors, and are not allowed to charge for their services. The Proprietors will take every care to promote the happiness and comfort of the guests who may favor them with their patronage. Our tables will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. To those sojourning at the Springs for medical benefit of the water, every attention will be paid. The Proprietors pledge themselves to exert all their means to make their house agreeable to the public. PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

LONG BRANCH.—BOARDERS SAVE ONE HALF expense, a short distance inland, and visit where they desire, at the beautiful establishment formerly occupied by North Am. Phalanx. All its domestic, agricultural, dairy and other facilities for comfort and enjoyment are available. Hall, with music for recreation without charge. Shady out-grounds with lake; fine sea breeze; free from ague and mosquitoes, and very healthy generally. No bar, or its consequences. Free from fashionable formalities. Board $4 50 to $6, according to room and duration of visit. Accessible by Redbank and Keyport boats at various hours daily, and Amboy and Freehold Railroad from Philadelphia. References: R. B. MANNING, No. 34 Cortlandt-st.; LAW & BOYD, No. [illegible] East Broadway; Smith's Homeopathic Pharmacy, Broadway. Address or apply to WARREN & LAW, Lessees, Phalanx, New-Jersey.

LAKE HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, CALDWELL, NEW-YORK.—MAJOR FIELD, (late of the New-York Hotel, New-York City, and the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs) respectfully announces to his friends, the former patrons of this House, and the traveling public, that he has leased the well known and popular SHERRILL'S LAKE HOUSE, at Lake George, and will open the same for the reception of company, June 1. The House has been entirely refitted, repaired and improved, and will be kept with the entire view to the comfort and pleasure of the Guests. Mr. Sherill will remain at the House during the season, and all letters addressed to him or the proprietor will receive prompt attention. WM. D. FIELD, Proprietor.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island. This hotel is furnished in the best style, and has a number of large, airy rooms, affording every opportunity for sailing, fishing, and bathing. Communication by Long Island Railroad twice a day. Stages in readiness at Deer Park and Thompson's Station. ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD ON CITY ISLAND, 18 miles from New-York, on Long Island Sound. A few families can obtain large airy rooms, with good board, fine bathing and fishing. The steamboat Island City leaves Fulton Market slip daily, at 4 o'clock P. M. For further particulars, inquire of PATTERSON & BROTHER, No. 13 Bowery, of WM. H. SLOCUM, No. 186 South st., or of the Captain of the Island City.

BOARDING.—GOOD, PLAIN, GENTEEL BOARD offered at Wilton Cannon's Station, Conn.; the location is healthy, elevated, surrounded by extensive grounds and beautiful scenery, situated on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, very near the depot; communication with the city twice a day; board $3 50 per week; washing extra. Address Mrs. W. A. BULL, Wilton Cannon's Station, Conn.

SUMMER BOARDING.—BOARD MAY BE OBtained in a private family, having pleasant grounds, in the beautiful village of Freehold, N. J. Terms moderate. Reference, J. S. YARD, editor Monmouth Democrat, Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., or J. CARLETON, No. 127 Fulton-st., and No. 868 Broadway, New-York City.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—Easy of access to and from this City, for a gentleman, wife, child, (3 years old,) and nurse. Good plain board will be expected. Terms must be moderate and location healthy. Address, with references, and full particulars as to rooms, price, &c., M. C. M., Box No. 446, Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARDING AT RED BANK, with a respectable English family; can accommodate about six; a family preferred; house close to landing; vegetable garden; no fever and ague, nor mosquitoes; sea water bathing, fishing; a cow will be kept, &c. Place celebrated for salubrity; distance 25 miles; boat 31 cents. Address HOME, box No. 3008, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON.—THE SUBscriber has a large double house pleasantly located at Milton, Ulster County, New-York, about 3 minutes' walk from the landing. Steamboats stop twice a day each way, to and from New-York. Parties wanting board and the comforts of a pleasant home, apply to MRS. MUIR, Milton, New-York.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located, having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FAMILIES AND INdividuals, in a pleasant, healthy location on the Harlem Railroad, 4 [illegible] hours' ride from the City. For particulars, inquire of G. M. ALLERTON, No. 38 John-st., or address G. H. BELDING, Dover Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN A FINE FARM mansion, at New-Paltz, on the Hudson River; fine fruit, shade, vegetables, &c. For further particulars, address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, or SMITH & BOYD, at the office of the Boarders' Exchange, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A private family residing near the City on the Hudson River, accessible by steamboat and cars, can accommodate 8 persons with board for the Summer; location delightful and healthy. Address CHARLES WESLEY, Box No. 146 Times office.

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at the Fishkill Female Seminary, N. Y. The next term of the School commences in September. References exchanged. No. 89 John-st., New-York City.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—The proprietor will open the above house on the 20th inst., for the reception of guests. A few desirable rooms are yet disengaged. H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in a private family at Danbury, Conn. For particulars, address WM. M. C., Box 19, Post-Office, Danbury, [illegible]

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

INSTRUCTION

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens the Fourth Term of its Fifteenth Academic Year on Monday, April 19, 1858.

Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course—are charged only from the day of entering, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under associations and under influences of a highly desirable character.

The Commercial, Classical, Mathematical, English and Foreign Language Departments are complete in all their appointments. Ten Professors and Instructors are associated with the Principals in conducting the education of their pupils.

Parents unacquainted with this Institution are referred to the following, among the one hundred and fifty well-known present patrons of it:

Rev. George Potts, D. D.	Mr. Cortlandt Palmer,
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Joseph Worster, M. D.,
Dr. Lewis E. Sargent,	J. C. Forrester, M. D.,
Mr. Horace H. Day,	E. V. Haughwout,
Mr. Fred'k L. Talcott,	Hon. William Tucker, &c.

GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will keep his Commercial Academy open all Summer to prepare gentlemen practically for Fall business. Pupils who enter now will have extra advantages, at reduced terms. Two $10 seats for book-keeping vacant. Regular terms, $25. Business writing, only $5.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 70 East 14th-st., near Union-square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y., the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. B. SEELY, Principals.

TEACHERS

TO TEACHERS.—AN EXPERIENCED AND well qualified teacher, capable of taking charge of a Select School, may secure a situation, with remunerating terms, by inquiring of J. D. LEE, Clerk of steamer Thomas Hunt, Pier No. 23 North River, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

GOVERNESS—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE charge and instruction of children, is desirous of accompanying a family to the country, as resident or daily governess to teach the English branches and French. Address G. E., Box No. 163, Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between COLES & TROBY is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by OSCAR COLES. OSCAR COLES. ALFRED F. TROBY. New-York, June 18, 1858.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, residing near Washington-square, having more room than they require, would take a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, to board, with all the comforts of a home; house has all the modern improvements, and very pleasantly situated. Address T. M., Box No. 3,441 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated, one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY, RESIDING IN the most healthy part of Harlem, wishes to take one or two small children to board, where they will receive all the comforts of a home. Good references given and required. Address A. F., care of C. A. Decker, No. 12 James slip.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, without children, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with cool pleasant rooms by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms very moderate. Five minutes walk from Wall or Fulton ferries. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms to let, with or without partial board, in a private family; suitable for a middle aged gentleman; private table if desired; references given and required, at No. 66 Amity st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be pleasantly situated in a small private family for board, by applying to No. 47 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, or two young men; also, two young ladies. Inquire at No. 144 Orchard-st., corner of Rivington.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City, at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 663 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single ladies can be accommodated with a room with breakfast and tea, by a small family, at [illegible].

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET WITH or without partial board, at No. 167 East 21st-st., in a quiet Christian family.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN or a gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished front room, parlor and bedroom, connected, in a private family. The location is one of the most eligible in Brooklyn. The most respectable references required. Apply at No. 169 Henry-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board and dinner on Sunday. The location is pleasant, and but from five to ten minutes' walk from three ferries. Apply at No. 64 Carroll-st. two doors from Henry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BOARD, PLEASant rooms, single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class house, and in a small family, can be obtained in the vicinity of Fort Green and Fulton-av. References exchanged. Address W., Brooklyn Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, and a delightful situation, convenient to Wall-st. Ferry, by applying at No. 101 Lawrence st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated with partial board at No. 73 State-st., very convenient to Atlantic or Wall-st. ferry. Terms reasonable.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Very pleasant Summer apartments for two or three persons between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No. 64 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 19 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM, OR room and bed-room to let, furnished with board to a gentleman and wife, or to one or two single gentlemen, at No 148 State-st., near Hoyt-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, in a first-class private house, with all the modern improvements, in a very pleasant location; Sixth-av. cars pass the door; four rooms on the second floor, and one on the third, will be let separately or together; would let the extension parlor to a dentist or a doctor. Apply at No. 121 Varick-st.

BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN OR A GENtleman and wife, can procure a handsome back parlor, with board, in a delightful location near the Heights, and three minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry; or a suite of rooms on second floor, if preferred. Address L. W., Box No. 144, Times Office.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms, in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 72 2d-av., corner 4th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms with all the modern improvements, and in a central location; stage route passing the door. Terms very low. Apply at No. 27 Amity-st., near Greene-st., the second street west of Broadway.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large, elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen. All attention given to cleanliness and comfort. Inquire at No. 113 Forsyth st. References required.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ORGANIST IN some Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York City or Brooklyn. Salary not an object. Address P., Box No. 103, Williamsburg Post Office, L. I.

MR. H. MARBLE, TEACHER OF THE piano-forte, will give lessons in New-York and vicinity; also, in Rye. Terms $10 for twelve lessons. Address at Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, No. 694 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS. Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—One Bacon & Raven, one L. Gilbert, one Pethick & Girbin, and one Dieudonne & Bladel, (German,) all in rosewood cases, in good condition, and will be sold very low. Also an elegant new piano, all round corners, carved legs and inlaid name board, (with two years' guarantee) at a great sacrifice. Agency of Jacob Chickering's pianos, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to rent. A. M. KAWOUSE, No. 436 Broadway.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new style, only $2 50 each; every sheet music and Music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR sell a new or second hand piano, go to the PIANO BAZAAR; if you want to hire or store a piano, go to the BAZAAR; if you want an advance on a piano left on storage, or for sale, go to the BAZAAR; if you have a piano that wants REPAIRING, REGULATING or TUNING, by an experienced workman, go to the PIANO BAZAAR, No. 424 Broome-st., a few doors east of Broadway, 2d floor.

PIANO-FORTES. SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT. No. 423 Broome st., One block east of Broadway. Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st. near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $25, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves in elegant cases at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A FAMILY HAVING NO FURTHER USE for their piano forte, will dispose of it for less than $[illegible]; a magnificent 7-octave, rosewood case; iron frame for strength. Original price $350; fully warranted; been used three months; best city makers. Apply at the residence No. 146 Wooster-st., near Houston.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte will be sold at a very great bargain and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Warranted perfect in every respect and unequaled in tone. Apply to No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal.

AUCTION SALES.

John L. Vandewater & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL, ON THIS AND FOLLOWING days, at the store No. 418 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., without reserve, the entire balance of the stock of Dry Goods late the property of C. B. WILLIAMS & Co., by order of the assignee, consisting of an assortment of merchandise suitable for Broadway purchasers. Sales commence daily 10 o'clock.

W. S. Westcott, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF ABOUT $11,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c.—The undersigned will sell at public auction on MONDAY, June 21, at 10½ o'clock, without regard to weather, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, &c., contained in the five-story residence No. 163 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing over 500 lots of rich carved mahogany, walnut and oak furniture, in perfect order, comprising carved solid rosewood parlor suites in rich brocade and [illegible] plush, superior rosewood piano-forte, étagère and music cabinet, splendid pier and mantel mirrors, Turkish lounges and reception chairs in brocade and medallion tops, marble-top étagères with mirror doors, escritoires, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, Italian cottage chairs, beautiful Brussels carpets, French shades, heavy lace curtains, bronze chandeliers, &c., superb paintings on canvas and glass, Parian statuettes and magnificent vases, elegant rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, armories with plate doors, dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, marble-top washstands and commodes, China toilet sets, hair mattresses and bedding, solid oak dining room furniture, bronze clocks, extension table, dining chairs, marble-top sideboard, rich French and India China, silver ware, cut glass, cutlery, with everything relating to complete dining arrangements. N. B.—Catalogues will be ready at the house on sale morning, and reliable men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods. W. S. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

T. Gouldsmith, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) all the elegant furniture contained in the brown-stone house No. 73 West 25th st., near 6th-av., consisting in part as follows: Splendid pearl inlaid piano-forte, full 7 octave; two suites of richly carved parlor furniture, covered with satin brocade, seven pieces each; carved rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood marble top étagères, with mirror doors and backs; do. corner étagères, rosewood library bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, reception chairs, Turkish arm-chairs, oil paintings, Brussels carpeting, lace curtains, rich painted shades, mantel vases and ornaments, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Heavily carved rosewood Elizabethan and Gothic bedsteads, 20 pure curled hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, toilet sets, mantel clocks, mirrors, shades, &c.; also, three solid rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus with mirrors; marble-top washstands, ingrain and Brussels carpets, rocking and arm-chairs, spring-seat chairs, and a general assortment of chamber furniture.

DINING-ROOM.

Solid oak extension table, walnut dining table, French China tea set, table cutlery, silver plated ware, such as spoons, forks, casters, ladles, dinner and tea plates, &c.; also cane seat chairs, carpets, hall hat stand, &c.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, June 19 at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood suites, in brocatel; mahogany chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany chairs, carved in hair-cloth; mahogany marble-top pier tables, mahogany wardrobes, mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, oak extension dining-table, large gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, bookcases, lounges and sofas, mahogany and rosewood marble-top washstands, black walnut do., kitchen furniture, &c. At 12 o'clock 16 Patent Philadelphia Refrigerators, in good order.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., a general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Carpets, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, bookcases, extension dining tables, rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatelle; marble top centre and loo tables, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, beds, bedding, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, to pay cash advances.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MUSEUM HOTEL, No. 22 Ann st., New York. A coal yard in Bridge st., Brooklyn. A factory, wharf, and several stores and dwellings in Newark, N. J.; also, a mansion, outhouses, and six acres of land on Passaic River, (east bank,) within a few rods of the Turnpike Bridge. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR-STORY HIGH basement and under cellar house No. 95 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of F. H. TUCKER, No. 104 same street, or No. 146 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND THREE AND A HALF lots; grapes, fruit, and suitable for a genteel family; north side of 54th st., 200 feet east of 10th av., New-York. Rent $200. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau st., New-York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF NO. 190 EAST 23d st.; four rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, and two rooms on the third floor. Gas, bath, range, &c. Rent, $300. Inquire of F. W. TOMKINS, New-York Observer office, No. 138 Nassau st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO RENT—THAT BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED two-story dwelling-house on High street Newark, N. J., lately occupied by Mr. Anselm Fromaget, with about three acres of land attached. The garden is well stocked with fruit, including several hundred grape vines. There is a fine well of water and cistern at the door. This property commands a view of Staten Island and the bay, and New York City, and is one of the most healthy and desirable situations in the city; and being within a few minutes' walk of Chestnut-st. Depôt, renders it a convenient residence for persons doing business in New-York or Newark. Possession immediately. Rent $375 per annum. Apply to M. L. WARD & CO., No. 154 Market-st., Newark.

NEW HOUSES TO LET IN NINETEENTH st., between 1st and 2d avs., three stories, high stoops, gas, bath rooms, water closets, ranges, &c., &c. 10 rooms, well arranged and convenient; house, 20 by 50 feet; lot, half the block. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 230 1st av., corner of 8th-st., or No. 19 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR THREE months, a genteelly furnished house, (including glass and china,) situate on 24th-st., near 4th-av. It has a fine large yard attached, full of choice flowers. To a good tenant, it will be let on very reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FACTORY BUILDINGS FOR SALE OR LEASE—Situated in the city of New-Brunswick, on the west side of Neilson-st., and within sixty yards of the New-Jersey Railroad depôt. The lot is 100 feet deep, and 50 front and rear; the main building 32 feet front, by 68 deep; three stories high. The rear building is of brick, one story high, 50 feet front and forty deep, both buildings covered with tin; built for an elastic carpet and car-head lining factory. Apply by letter to R. A. DE RUSSY, New-Brunswick, N. J., or to ALEX. MOORE, corner Church and Neilson sts.

COUNTRY STORE PROPERTY TO SELL OR EXCHANGE.—An old established country store, with double house, barn, 5 acres of good land, laid out in garden, orchard and pasture, to sell or exchange for City property. The property is located in Redding, Conn., has been owned and occupied by the present owners for the last 25 years, but owing to changing business, now want to sell or exchange. For further particulars, inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A SACRIfice price, one 3-story basement and under-cellar brick house, nearly new, finished with marble mantels and grates, gas-pipes, &c., all in modern style. No. 94 Nevins st., between Pacific and Atlantic sts. Price $3,900. Terms accommodating. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 33 Warren-st., New-York; FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 54, situated in 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, Times Office.

TENTH WARD—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 39½ Hester st., with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to T. STUYVESANT, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LOT OF LAND ON the northeast corner of 6th av. and 28th-st., by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 30 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH A SMALL family—comprising himself, wife and two children—wishes to rent part of a house, with some respectable American family, in a pleasant, quiet street in Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of Wall or Atlantic st. Ferry. Would prefer second floor, if conveniently arranged. Address G. C., Box No. 1,836 Post-Office, New-York, with description of house, locality, price, &c. References exchanged.

SPORTING.

LOVERS OF AQUATIC SPORTS.—PLEASure-boats, sail and fancy boats of all lengths and styles, as well as ships' boats, can be found at INGERSOLL'S immense establishment. Over 140 boats on hand. No. 250 South-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856,	Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856,	Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BARNES & COLE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW, New-York [illegible] Building, No. 31 Park-row, New-York. (Room No. 2.) WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—THE COUNTRY MANSION OF THE late Garret Gross, deceased, situated in Elizabeth, N. J., with about 17 acres of land under high cultivation, great variety of grafted fruit trees, apple, peach, plum, pear trees, shade trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c., a large garden, all the beds bordered with box-wood and grape vines; strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and other garden fruits in great abundance. The situation is the highest and healthiest portion of the town. The house is [illegible] with an extension of [illegible], erected in the most substantial manner, and has all the modern improvements. The first and second floors contain 11 rooms (large) and numerous pantries, closets, store rooms and bath room, with hot and cold water; a furnace to make house warmed throughout with best heater furnace. Marble mantels and marble wash-stands, with water introduced on all the floors. A good cemented cellar under the whole house. Range in kitchen; copper boiler, &c., &c. Out-buildings in good order, and consist of a large barn, two carriage-houses, crib, poultry house, gardener's cottage, shop and ice-house (well filled). Distance one hour from New-York per boat or cars. [illegible] $[illegible] per year. For further particulars, apply to Mr. GREEN, Executor, corner Horatio and West sts., or to O. B. WHITTLESEY, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Sun Building, or at his Real-estate Office, Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY, the homestead of the late Gen. John J. Van Wyck, with 60 acres choicest land, 3 miles from the river, [illegible] from the village. The buildings consist of old-fashioned stone mansion, 50 by 37 feet, with frame wing 30 by 25 feet, surrounded by fine old locusts, barns, wagon-house, ice-house, &c., all in good repair; fences and land in excellent condition; abundance and variety of fruit trees and garden fruits. The farm is bounded on one side by a large brook abounding in fish, and is unsurpassed for quiet, beauty and healthfulness; has been in the family over 150 years. Reference to GARRIE WILSON, Attorney and Counselor, Bank of Commerce building, No. 32 Nassau-st., or to ALFRED VAN WYCK, on the premises.

A CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Within 5 minutes' walk of the new Station, at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown; land bordering on the river; about ten acres highly improved; house large and well finished; hot and cold water throughout; stable, &c., and over 3,000 fruit trees and vines of choicest kinds; the view on the river is unsurpassed. Immediate possession may be had; two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for 5 or 10 years if desired. Also, a country seat to let at Hyde Park, within a quarter of a mile of the depôt, including eight acres of land with fine view of the Hudson. Inquire of W. McCORD, No. 43 Murray-st., or the Rev. E. B. WARBLER, No. 29 Grove-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE of the late James Robinson, Esq., situated in Flatbush, L. I., west side of Flatbush-plank-road, about two miles from the terminus of Flatbush-avenue, next to the property formerly occupied by Mrs. Johnson, now the residence of Mr. Fox, consisting of twenty-five acres of land, with dwelling, outhouses, &c. The place abounds in fruit, has a fine apple orchard, and the whole of the ground is available for agricultural purposes. Inquire of E. D. BROWN, No. 163 Bowery, or CHRISTOPHER KEYES, No. 310 3d-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR Hempstead, L. I. House contains 11 rooms, small conservatory attached, ice-house, filled; barn, &c.; a beautiful stream of pure water runs through the grounds; situation retired, perfectly healthy, roads good, one hour's drive from Rockaway Pavilion, Flushing and Glen Cove; 17 miles from Fulton Ferry by plank-road. Price, with 5 acres of land, $4,000. Access by railroad, quick and frequent; also by stages, situated on the road from the Court House to Far Rockaway, half a mile from Hempstead Plank-road. Apply to GEORGE HALL, at the Controller's office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE pleasantly situated on the Boston Post Road, near Eastchester village, two miles from Mount Vernon station, New Haven Railroad, and 18 miles from the City Hall, consisting of about four city lots, with a neat cottage containing seven rooms, a good barn, with three stalls, a good rockaway wagon, boat, (good harness) garden implements, &c. There is an abundance of cherries, currants, grapes, strawberries, &c. vegetable garden all made and water excellent. Price for the whole $1,600. Apply at 40 Merchants' Exchange, Wall and William-sts.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Far Rockaway, L. I., about 3 miles from the Pavilion, on the Rockaway Turnpike, near the toll gate, a new two-story and basement house, in modern style and in fine order, with about 10 acres of first rate land, divided into arable, wood and pasture. A first rate chance for a gentleman, farmer or gardener. It will be sold cheap and terms easy. Possession when desired. Apply on the premises, or to T. J. HALL, room No. 6 Times Building, or to W. H. McKINNEY, 280 South-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT—AT NEWARK, N. J. FOR sale or exchange, containing about four acres, with dwelling and out-buildings situated near the road to South Orange, on an elevation overlooking a beautiful landscape of twelve miles, including New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Bay. The lawn is tastefully laid out and shaded with large cherry and pear trees, grape vines and small fruit bushes in abundance. Inquire at the Farm Agency, No. 39 Broadway. GEO. B. GRANNISS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—Located 1¼ miles from the ferry; fine bay view, large house, with stable and carriage house, with two acres of ground, handsomely laid out with a large variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Price $6,000, or would be let at a nominal rent for balance of the year. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 54 Front-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—WITH IMMEdiate possession. A pleasant, retired and quiet country residence, within five minutes' walk of the station. Quantity of land, about two acres, with a good river view. There is, besides fruit trees, a grove of forest trees covering half an acre, with the Andre Brook running through it, making a cool and delightful retreat in Summer. Price, $6,500, $2,000 cash; no incumbrance. Apply to S. N. THOMAS or C. LAMOREUX, Tarrytown.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY residence, situated within the limits of the City of New-Brunswick, and near Raritan Landing. The house is 45 feet front by 40 deep; the grounds contain about eleven acres; an excellent garden, fruit, &c. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity and healthfulness. Apply by letter to R. A. DeRUSSY, New-Brunswick, N. J., or to ALEXANDER MOORE, corner Church and Neilson-sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE and four acres of land on the Hudson River Railroad, 9 miles from the City, on high ground, healthy place, fine old shade trees, fruit and vegetables, stream of water running through the place, pond, all necessary outbuildings. Will be sold on favorable terms or exchanged for good City property, or a place on the North or East River. Immediate possession. Apply at No. [illegible] 5th-av.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—With land from three to forty acres, beautifully situated among the hills, twenty miles from town by the Morristown Railroad, three minutes' walk from Summit depôt; a healthy and convenient Summer residence for a gentleman doing business in town. Apply to ANSON BLAKE, No. 3 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING situated in Stamford, and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village, and within about one mile of the depôt, consisting of about 12 acres of excellent land—having on it a small grove of woods. Inquire at No. 35 Warren-st., or by note to Box No. [illegible] Post Office, Stamford.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J. FOR THE Summer season or longer, if desired, the mansion house containing ten rooms, and kitchen attached, with the furniture in said house. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WRAY, No. 433 Broadway, or of DEBORAH SAIRS, the proprietor, on the premises.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, AT TARRYTOWN, furnished or unfurnished, with carriage house or without, a dwelling of 12 rooms, with nearly [illegible] acres of ground laid out with shrubbery, &c., five minutes' ride from the depôt. Inquire of WM. F. LYON & SON, No. 26 Beekman-st., or CHAS. H. LYON, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A RESIDENCE AT Westport, Conn., recently occupied by S. MOULTON, Esq. About one acre of land, and plenty of fruit. Rent to April 1, 1859, $125. Inquire of A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I. FOUR MILES from New-York, three genteel houses; rents from $150 to $350; communication by steamboat or stage. Apply to G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—containing 140 acres on the Harbor of Smithtown, L. I. The residence and the farm buildings, which are very extensive and commodious, are in thorough repair; the land excellent, one-half being under tillage, and fully cropped. The locality particularly healthy, with abundance of the purest water from living springs, fine bathing, shooting and fishing in their season. Price, including live and dead stock, crops, and carriages, $13,000. For terms and other particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or to Mr. HALL, residing on the premises, the Grange, Smithtown, L. I.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN Ontario County, situated about one mile from the centre of Canandaigua, containing 155 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, well watered and fenced, and in perfect order. House built of brick in modern style, situated in a splendid grove of 4 acres; out-buildings large and numerous; fine grafted fruits, and everything necessary to a first class residence. It commands a fine view of Canandaigua Lake, and is one of the most desirable places in the State of New-York. The crops are all in, and promise an abundant yield. For full particulars, inquire of GALEN TERRY, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., New-York.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT A great bargain and on easy terms, convenient to New-York by railroad or steamboat, consisting of 200 acres of superior tillable and 20 acres of good timber land, with a living stream of water bordering the whole length. The farm is now under corn, oats and grass, all looking first rate. The improvements are modern, extensive and complete. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. VANSYCKEL, No. 90 Broad st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 50 acres, with English cottage, fruit, &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to E. BLOSSOM, 49 Wall-st., or J. H. WOODS, 82 Pine-st.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

SYRACUSE FIRST PRIZE MOWER. Don't fail to examine the BUCKEYE, (Aultman & Miller's Patent,) which has important advantages over all other MOWING MACHINES. Dépôt in New-York, SEARS, ADRIANCE & PLATT, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

HAY CUTTERS—THE BEST IN USE, FOR SALE at the factory foot of East 26th-st., and No. 18 Platt-st. Hay Cutters of all kinds repaired as good as new. HOVEY & BROTHERS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260.—TEAS—TEAS. GROCERIES 260 AND PROVISIONS.—IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas, the finest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from, are always at hand. Country merchants, up-town families and the public in general, should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can buy them cheapest and best. THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Choice Teas, fine Groceries, &c., No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., cor. Murray-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS OF THE GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

New-York, June 1, 1866.

Cash Capital ..... $[illegible]
Cash Assets ..... $[illegible]
Premiums received ..... $[illegible]
Premiums on hand this date ..... $[illegible]
Premiums and Interest received for the year ..... $[illegible]
DEBIT.
Premiums on risks not taken ..... $[illegible]
Losses ..... $[illegible]
Expenses, &c. ..... $[illegible]
Amount of Premiums paid ..... $[illegible]
Expenses, &c. ..... $[illegible]
Amount of Losses paid ..... $[illegible]
Amount of Premiums ..... $[illegible]
Leaving the net earnings of the year ..... $[illegible]

This Company writes Marine and Inland Risks only, and returns THREE QUARTERS OF THE PROFITS TO THE SUBSCRIBERS at the end of each fiscal year, agreeably to the charter. The profits of the two years' existence have yielded a return of 40 per cent. to cash users in 1864, 40 per cent. to stockholders, in Cash; accumulated in the guarantee SURPLUS FUND OF $[illegible], which, added to the cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, gives to its Stockholders, vendors its policy unquestionably secure.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOSHUA PARKER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES E. COOK, }
Henry M. Brewster, Secretary.

OFFICE, GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Nos. 38 and 40 Pine-st.

$400,000

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER WORKS BONDS.—The undersigned, now offer such of these bonds as remain unsold, being the balance of the issue of $400,000, authorized by the City of Louisville, Ky., for the purchase of Water Works, authorized by act of Legislature and charter, payable in the City of New-York. The bonds are issued by (besides the faith of the city) the pledge of the entire net income of the Water Company, and are, moreover, liable for 6 Months on each $100 of all the real and personal estate of the city. The sinking fund, which the charter confers on the Chamberlain of the city, is now [illegible] $2,301,000 of the assessed value of real estate stand for, of 4,015,700 the assessed value of the taxable property of the city for last amounted to $2,659,564

Every item of debt of the present city indebtedness is provided for in its several railroad and City Gas Companies, in which 50 per cent. of the bonds are issued, and bonded to pay for the interest and principal. The dividends of the gas stock having already retired $[illegible] of the original issue of that Company, the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company has retired $[illegible] of the issue to date, with a large sinking fund applicable to the balance. The charter of the Water Company gives the holders of its scrip its covenant to retire the bonds, and the ability of the City Commissioners to fulfill their contracts is not questioned.

The population of the city is 70,000
Copies of the charter of the city, the ordinances under which the bonds were issued, the records of the Water Department, and Commissioners of Sinking Fund, and all other information concerning the bonds, may be had on application to CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
available in all the principal cities of the world, also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
available in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

COLLECTIONS.

Make the collection of time paper payable in Chicago, and at the current rate of Exchange on New-York, entire charge. Collections on other prominent points in the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

GILMAN & WILLIAMSON,
Bankers, No. 1 Wall-st.
Make a specialty for the purchase and sale of all kinds of Gold. Collections made in all parts of the country.

$[illegible] TEMPORARY LOAN FOR $250,000—FOR SUPPLIES.—Proposals are invited for the consumption of work necessary to be done on the Canal Number, and at Holley, on the Erie Canal, in the City of Rochester, on the Genesee Canal. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act, "An act to provide the means for the enlargement of the Canals of this State, specified in the twelfth section of the Constitution, for the year commencing October first, eighteen hundred and seven, and for other purposes," passed April 11, 1862, give notice that sealed proposals will be received by the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of $250,000, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal payable on the first day of July, 1890. It is to be noted that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to loan sum. If the offers are not such as in their opinion advantageous to the interests of the State. The loan may be for the whole or any part of said loan. Proposals for the Enlargement, and limited in an sum directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

Money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 1st day next.

Bids may be made by depositing the same to the order of the Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal," at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, or at the State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the City of New-York, will receive the interest on the Stock at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Canal Department, May 28, 1866.

H. SHELDEN, Jr., Comptroller.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secy of State.
ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Att'y-General.

$[illegible] LOAN FOR $100,000—FOR THE DEFICIENCY.—Sealed proposals, under and by virtue of the Constitution, the Comptroller, by the act, chapter 216, laws of 1862, hereby gives notice that proposals will be received at his office, on the 8th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of the sale of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, to the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section 10, seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1890, at the option of the State, at any time after the expiration of twenty years, and not later than 1890. The proceeds may be for the year ending on the 30th day of June next, but not more than $[illegible]. All bids must be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Deficiency," and addressed to the Comptroller, at his office in the City of Albany. The Comptroller will be required to be in the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same with the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the Comptroller will receive the interest on the Stock at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, or at the State Treasury, as they may elect, at the time of receiving the certificates of said stock. Dated Comptroller's Office, May 31, 1866.

G. R. CHURCH, Comptroller.

RESOURCES OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.—St. Paul, May 28, 1866.

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 12, 1866, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the Bonds of the State, and authorizing the issuance of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in place prior to the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned, the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at the office of said commissioners, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, until the 1st day of July next, at which time and place the Board will open the bids and award the Bonds to New-York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to pay the most at the lowest rate of interest. The Bonds will be issued on the first day of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New-York.

H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
C. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their scrip into Stock will expire on the 1st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 1st day of June next a further payment of $[illegible] will be required.

For the payment of $2 per share, Certificates of Profits will be issued.

Any stockholder, anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to the date paid respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the conditions of the Company, made to the Comptroller, dated at the close of business on the 12th of April, can be had at this office.

EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DOVER AND MINE LICK RAILROAD CO., No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, May 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Dover, on TUESDAY, June 26, next, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place all the Stockholders of the Company will be present, from New-York and Dover.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secy.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking House, No. 74 Sixth-st., near Grand, Daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Interest allowed on deposits at a rate not exceeding seven and under.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Jos. Keyes, } Vice-Presidents.
Ch. Mehl, }
F. V. Burns, Secretary.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MARYSVILLE City and Yuba County Bonds.—Coupons due and payable for interest on the 1st of July, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.

MARK BRUNSWICK & CO., of Marysville, Cal.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the bonds of the above city, falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day, if called for, in Boston.

WOODRUFF & CO.

FINANCIAL.

WM. T. BELL & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 2 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

Gentlemen: Your business on this is last.

JOHN CAYLIE, having been elected President of the Silverton and Blackfoot Silver Mining Company, retires from the management, and the firm continues to transact a general Banking and Stock Commission business, under the same name and style.

June 12, 1866.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENNER, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in eight weeks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or New-Orleans. Collections made at Nassau, Bermuda, Kingston, New-York correspondents, Messrs. KIDDER & TAYLOR.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

BEARING SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

Coupons payable June and December.

For sale by WM. E. JOHN O. BRIMS, No. 20 Wall-st.

$10,000—$7,000, $5,000, $4,000, $1,500 to loan on Bond and Mortgage on improved City property. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 180 Nassau-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 3 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DEVISEND Bonds or 5 Illinois Central Bonds of 1881, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 36 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30th last. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders, respectively.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 2, 1866. By order of the Board.

GEO. S. ELY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 257 Broadway, corner Park place, New-York, 14th June, 1866. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 36 Wall-st., June 15, 1866.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER $400,000.

This Company, having withdrawn from the Associated Insurance Companies, is prepared to receive applications for Fire and Inland Navigation Risks on the most favorable terms.

Dealers are notified that the scrip issued for the last four years, amounting to 100½ per cent., is ready for delivery, and interest annually on the same is payable in cash on demand. ROBERT B. BONS,

D. P. COREY, Secretary. President.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 110 Broadway.

Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent. to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

HENRY BERGMAN, Sec. M. B. GRAHAM, President.

BANK NOTICES.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, June 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank, and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 3, from 10 to 1 P. M. By order, J. H. ELDERIDGE, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

J. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, JUNE 5, 1866.—THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS of the city of Detroit, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals at this office until the 12th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan upon the credit of the city of Detroit of either of the following sums, to wit: $50,000, $100,000, or $150,000—it being intended to loan but one of these sums, and upon bonds payable in thirty-five years from the first day of August next, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds, or for a less sum than above stated, and the Board reserve the right to discriminate between equal bids, and to award on any proposition for either of the sums they may deem most expedient.

Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Detroit," and indorsed "Proposals for Loan."

EDMUND A. BRUSH,
HENRY LEDYARD,
SHUBAEL CONANT,
ALEXANDER D. FRASER,
WILLIAM R. NOYES, } Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock, (NOON,) for the mason work and carpenter work necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School house on the site now occupied by Primary School, No. 49, in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," and "Proposals for carpenter work," respectively, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHAS. B. GILDERSLEEVE, } School Officers
JOHN KENNARD, } of the
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } IXth Ward.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS will be received until the 23d June, instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for removing the obstructions to the navigation of Harlem River, caused by McComb's Dam. The plans and specifications of the mode of doing the work may be seen at McComb's Dam after the 16th instant.

All proposals must be in writing, stating the price for the whole work, and specifying the time within which it will be done. They are to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to EDWARD H. TRACY, Engineer, and left at the office of R. F. CARMAN, Esq., No. 1,068 Broadway, New-York.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any proposition which they may deem not for the interest of the Corporation of New-York and Westchester to accept.

By order of the Commissioners for removing obstructions from Harlem River and building a free bridge over the same.

EDWARD H. TRACY,
New-York, June 11, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing a portion of Ward School No. 15, in said ward, with desks, seats, settees, &c., according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be accompanied with the name of at least one responsible and approved surety. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN MASON, } Building Committee of
SAM'L GILLIS, } the XIth Ward Board
WM. CUMMINGS } of School Officers.

TO PAINTERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received by the undersigned, on behalf of the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, for painting the interior of Ward Schools Nos. 22 and 24 in the VIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications, to be seen at the office of Mr. A. Murray, Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be separate for the painting of each School, and accompanied with the name of one responsible person, as surety, in each case. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

THOMAS WHITE, } School Officers of the VIth Ward.
WILLIAM CARTWELL, }

New-York, June 15, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XII. Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting and furnishing Ward School No. 7, in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed necessary for the public interest to do so, and each proposal must be accompanied with two responsible names as sureties. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," and "Proposals for Painting."

DANIEL SLOTE,
GEO. H. CLARK,
JACOB RAYNOR, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, 16th June inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for Painting Ward School No. 40, in said Ward, in accordance with specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

WM. H. NEILSON, in behalf of the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Markets of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 21st inst., at the office of the Deputy Tax Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st., (basement,) to consider the following Assessment lists, viz.: Regulating, grading and flagging curb and gutter in 6th-av., between 46th and 50th-sts.; sewer in 46th-st., from near 6th-av. to 5th-av.; sewer in 10th-st. from Waverley-place to and through Broadway to 10th-st.; paving Lexington-av. with block pavement, from 50th to 53d-sts. Owners of property assessed for any of the above improvements, are particularly notified to appear before the Committee.

THOS. GREENE, } Committee
THOS. McFADDEN, } on
GEORGE STARR, } Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Ferries of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 6, City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration the subject of leasing, at public auction, the slip between Piers Nos. 20 and 22 East River, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

All parties interested are requested to attend.

MICHAEL MURRAY,
THOMAS W. ADAMS, } Committee.
E. H. REED.

OILS.

CONSUMERS REFINED LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without wick, brightly and lasts as cheap as any. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Chief Cabin Passage, from New-York to Liverpool $120
Second Cabin Passage 80
Chief cabin Passage, from Boston to Liverpool $120
Second cabin Passage 60
The steamers leave Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Leitch. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Whitmore.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Syrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead, five on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

	From New-York for Havre.	From Havre and Southampton to New-York.
NORTH STAR, 1st, June 16	WEDNESDAY ..... June 20	
VANDERBILT, 2d, July 7	WEDNESDAY ..... July 11	

From New-York for Southampton.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and for New-York.
Havre and Bremen.		
ARIES, July 18	Aug. 7	Aug. 11.
NORTH STAR, Aug. 11	Sept. 4	Sept. 8.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Gold and silver received for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in Liverpool and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lewis, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, and carrying the mail, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. H. BRAYTON, Agent,
No. 2 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 14.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60. Steerage, $30, including new bedding.

NEW-YORK, McMILLAN, Saturday, July 14, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 21, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, ——, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 19 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. Lott, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst.

A steamer will start from the Company's wharf at Jersey City with the passengers, at 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

The PERSIA will sail July 7.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. S. NONES, Notary public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, June 16, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 40 Broadway. The COLUMBIA will succeed on Saturday, June 23. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight reduced to six cents per foot. Passage, $20. NASHVILLE will commence receiving freight on Monday. The steamship MARION, Capt. Wm. Fearon, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain Parmenter, will leave on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. Foye, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. G. W. Watson, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 26 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. Bowne, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. King, will leave Pier No. 2 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, FORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, NEW-HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BONNER Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, June 15,	7½ A. M.	Friday, June 15,	12 A. M.
Saturday, June 16,	8 A. M.	Saturday, June 16,	3½ P. M.
Sunday, June 20,	8½ A. M.	Sunday, June 20,	3½ P. M.
Monday, June 21,	10½ A. M.	Monday, June 21,	2½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 22,	10½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 22,	2½ P. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Long Branch direct.

Stages for Squan and all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves City Island at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. Healy, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving New-York at 8 A. M., foot of Murray-st., and Keyport at 4 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point, Freehold and Mount Pleasant.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Amos-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1½ o'clock.

MORNING BOAT.—EVERY DAY, AT 7 o'clock, the steamer STANLEY, Capt. T. Vanderpool, from the foot of Rebinson-st., landing at Hylan's, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—stopping at Amos-st. each way. N. B.—This is the only Sunday boat.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARCADIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT, BY STEAMBOAT—Daily, Sundays excepted. On and after Monday, May 28, 1866, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will run an Excursion Package between New-York, Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The steamers RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, Daily, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	ARRIVE AT ELIZABETH.	LEAVE ELIZABETH.	ARRIVE AT NEW-YORK.
7:30 A. M.	8:45 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.	9:45 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	4:45 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
6:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:45 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth 10 to 15 minutes earlier than the time from the Port. Tickets are good to return only on the day sold. Fare for the Excursion: Between New-York and Elizabethport, 50 cents; between New-York and Elizabeth, 60 cents. JOHN C. STEARNS, Supt.

FOR COEYMANS ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. Andrew Burns, will run daily from the 12th instant, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos-st.) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring-st at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock, and Pier No. 2 North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 4½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID AND FAVORITE pleasure barge IRENE may be chartered by Sunday School or other parties. Gives the use of her airs by sun or moonlight. Apply on board to the Captain, at Webster's Wharf, foot of Adams-st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENDID sea sloop MAGNET, JAMES A. STEWART and E. L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday School parties. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 69 South-st., upper Pier.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware Real Estate Parcel Ware, Cards, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.

GOLD WATCHES FROM $10 TO $200.

We select a watch (gold, $100) which we think will keep better time than any other watch, and we place it on a written guarantee, signed with our name, to be an operation. SQUIER & TANDER, No. 12 Fulton-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 28, 1866, trains will leave the depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, as follows:

8:15 A. M., the White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Express trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, as follows:
9:15 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at and all stations North of Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:45 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:30 P. M. Day Express, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
6:45 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Saturdays, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:00 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

W. H. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 28, 1866, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Jersey City as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Buffalo & Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Buffalo and intermediate stations. Day Express, at 4 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Hornellsville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 9 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Train Express Train leaves Piermont and Hoboken for Carrollton and intermediate stations, for the Pacific Connecting and Intermediate Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Marlborough, with the Express and Mail Trains, connecting for Cincinnati, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Intermediate points, for Newburgh, at Cornwall, with the Newburgh and New-York Railroad, for Warwick and Western Railroad, at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., June 1, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of freight by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be impolitic and improper to influence traffic by the use of free passes, by the employment of runners and tolling, or other undue, unsanctioned means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$4 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	4 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM April 9, 1866, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger trains, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs Ferry, 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 8:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Rockhill, 5:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, Rockhill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs Ferry, stop at the Way Stations; for Newburgh, leave at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M.; and Albany at 6:45 and 10:05 A. M., and 4:00, and and 9:30 P. M. On Sundays at 3:00 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Passenger Stations.—

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

The letter from the Mayor of this City to the [illegible] ... upon the necessity of [illegible] ... removed from her present anchorage, has brought the following response from Mr. TOUCEY:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June [illegible], 1858.

Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th [illegible] ... the necessary directions have this day been given for landing the stores and supplies of the United States ... [illegible]

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

The Mayor sent an officer to the Navy Yard to see [illegible]

The ship being in the custody of the Health authorities, the Secretary of the Navy wishes to have such [illegible] ... The Susquehanna ... [illegible] ... to the public store ... Quarantine, and the ship will then be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. It has been proposed to build temporary partitions fore and aft, along and near the walls of the ship between decks, and to fill the spaces with salt and lime to destroy the infection. This step will give great satisfaction to the inhabitants of Staten Island living along the south shore, who have been in constant [illegible] ... The daily arrivals of vessels from sickly ports of the West Indies renders it necessary to use every precaution against allowing infection to gain foothold in the port. Several vessels have already been sent to the lower anchorage.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The European news by the steamer Vanderbilt was delivered to the agent of the Associated Press, off Cape Race, [illegible] ... from Liverpool, and would have been delivered here in seven days, had the dispatches been delivered at Trepassey, instead of going [illegible]. Should the telegraphic Cable, unfortunately, prove a failure, a reliable arrangement at [illegible], by which the European news can be received there and transmitted to New-York inside of seven days from Liverpool, will compensate in no small degree for the loss of daily communication. But this could only be depended on for eight months of the year, the steamers being obliged to make the southern passage during the other four months, on account of floating ice.

It is stated on good authority that the steamship [illegible], Captain COMSTOCK, made the passage from land to land, on one occasion, in six days and seven hours, having left Liverpool on the 26th of June, [illegible], and passed Cape Race July 4, at 8 P. M. The entire passage to this City was 9 days, [illegible] and [illegible] minutes, mean time, by steam alone, [illegible] ... Up to this day that time has not been equaled.

It is said that Captain JUDKINS, of the Persia, promised that if his vessel was boarded off Cape Race, the news should be in New-York on Saturday (to-day.)

[illegible] AND BOARDED.—The pilot-boat Wm. J. [illegible], (No. 12,) on the 15th inst., Barnegat bearing [illegible], spoke the whaling brig Amelia, of and for [illegible], Mass., from the coast of Africa. The Captain stated that he had been fired [illegible] by a British steamer, on the coast—no date mentioned.

THE MACKEREL FISHERIES.—A Barnstable (Cape Cod) correspondent of the Boston Journal, gives a discouraging statement of the prospects of the fishermen:

[illegible] ... is a mere cipher compared with what it once was, and it is fortunate for Cape Cod that it is so, for the last few years this business has proved itself to be one of greater loss than profit, and I think this season will not be an exception. Present indications are that it will be still more disastrous to the hopes and pockets of those engaged in it than usual—if indeed it can be. A part of the Cape fleet have returned from their annual Spring cruise in the southern waters, from which they not unusually return with from two to three hundred barrels, and all report indifferent success. Not one has brought in over twenty-five barrels, and many are reported clean. Therefore, not a man belonging to this fleet, so far as heard from, has made his "salt," although there is no doubt but what he has earned it. In fact they must all be at least one hundred dollars worse off than when they embarked! This is discouraging, and any but our hardy fishermen would give up in despair, but they keep up courage and hope for better luck at the Bay and on Georges, whither they are now preparing to sail; but it yet remains to be seen whether their hopes are to be realized. On the whole, the fishing business, in all its details, look at it how you will, is a curse to Cape Cod and her true interests, and I maintain that if there were not a fishing vessel fitted out from here for the next ten years, there would be a far less number of destitute families, and the Cape generally would be at least one hundred per cent. richer than now.

Important Arrest.

The ship Globe, Capt. BAKER, from New-Orleans for Cadiz, put into this port May 23, leaky, and proceeded to Green Point for repairs, which being finished, she was towed to the Atlantic Dock, preparatory to her proceeding on her voyage, and where she now lies.

Those two vigilant officers, Messrs. LEE and HOLMES, of the Harbor Police force, in their wanderings about the harbor, frequently had their attention attracted to this vessel, but until recently they were suspicious only. Thursday they dropped on her and arrested the first officer, ALBERT LORING, and CHARLES SMITH, second mate, for stealing about $800 worth of tobacco, being a part of the cargo of the Globe. They were committed on a charge of grand larceny, by the presiding Judge of the Third Precinct, at Brooklyn.

There are several Brooklyn boatmen and junk dealers connected with the affair, who are all known, and will be arrested to-day. One of them, FRANCIS [illegible], was arrested yesterday morning.

Captain BAKER, when first informed of the dishonesty of his officers, could scarcely credit the fact, but on examination was satisfied of its truth, and expressed his determination to punish the offenders if possible. The Harbor Police have heretofore received but little encouragement from owners of property which had been stolen, as, after its return, they were not disposed to spare time to prosecute. This case, no doubt, will result differently, as the deficiency in the cargo (if we understand it rightly) must be made good by the Captain or consignees.

MEETING OF MARKET GARDENERS.—On Friday evening, at [illegible] o'clock, a meeting was held at Mr. [illegible]'s Spirit Vault, No. 252 Fulton-street, of the farmers and gardeners supplying this City with vegetables. Mr. MICHAEL FAULHABER occupied the Chair, and Mr. [illegible] officiated as Secretary. The object of the meeting, as advertised, was to "make a proper arrangement for the disposal of produce."

The call of the meeting was read first in English, then in German. The Chairman recited the proceedings of an adjourned meeting on Sunday last at Yorkville. These proceedings were confirmed; also, the appointment of an Executive Committee of six,—namely, Michael Faulhaber, Henry Dumer, Jacob Hill, Andrew Beck, Andrew Beck, Jr., and Frederic Kinkel.

Mr. WM. WORMSWORTH, of Yorkville, addressed the meeting. He complained that the clerks of the market had urged the closing of the market at 8 o'clock in the morning, and had fined dealers in several instances [illegible] for persisting in selling goods after that hour. The ordinance regulating the hours of sale or incumbrance was passed in 1841—it was as much applicable to the butchers as to the gardeners, and he could not see why the latter should be so unfairly treated, while the butchers were unmolested. The object of the meeting was to do away with this inequality. He had applied to the Mayor, who subsequently gave an order to extend the time to nine o'clock. But something more was wanted. The gardeners required a market, and the Mayor had promised that if a place belonging to the Corporation could be found, he (the Mayor) would do the best he could to secure it for them. The City Inspector had pointed out Gouverneur-slip. The speaker recommended an appeal to the Common Council appointing by ordinance some other separate place for the exclusive use of the farmers and gardeners. They ought to quit Washington Market and all other markets, and have a market of their own.

A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed—Messrs. E. B. Bailey, Jacob Hill, John Steele, Andrew Beck, James Sickles, Frederic Kinkel and [illegible] Winder.

The feeling of the meeting was that Gouverneur-slip was a totally inapplicable locality, far too small; and that a spot indicated in Broadway. The object [illegible] to accommodate at least 900 dealers. The Corporation must give a place sufficiently commodious, so as to allow the tradesman to hold on till 10 o'clock, or even till noon. The spot ought to be as [illegible] as possible, and no great distance from [illegible]. The Chairman recommended [illegible], and a distinct and separate [illegible]. The Corporation ought not and would not [illegible] ... the gardeners would avoid [illegible]. (Applause.) [illegible] ... could be done.

[illegible] ... was indicated by one speaker as a likely spot.

Resolutions were adopted in accordance with the views expressed, and the meeting then adjourned to the call of the Chair. About 150 persons were present.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The following resolution was adopted, on Friday, by the Commissioners of Health:

Whereas, A large number of swine are kept in various portions of the City; and

Whereas, It is the general practice of persons so keeping swine to boil offal, and kitchen refuse, and garbage, whereby a highly offensive and dangerous nuisance is created; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, deeming swine kept south of Eighty-sixth-street, in this City, to be creative of a nuisance detrimental to the public health, therefore, the City Inspector be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take, ... [illegible] ... kept on any premises, ... in any place in the City of New-York southerly of said street, and to cause all such swine to be removed to the public pound, or other suitable place beyond the limits of the said City, southerly of said street, and to cause all premises or places wherein such swine may have been kept to be thoroughly cleansed and purified; and that all expenses incurred thereby shall constitute a lien on the lot, lots or premises from which such nuisance shall have been abated or removed.

This resolution is to take effect from and after the first day of July, public notice to be given in the Corporation papers. All violations are to be prosecuted upon information by the proper legal authority.

Coroner's Inquest.

DEATH OF THE TURKEY THIEF WHO WAS SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.—The individual bearing two live turkeys, whom Officer BATES, of the Twelfth Ward, had such a desperate encounter with a few mornings since, and whom he only succeeded in arresting by shooting him down, died, yesterday morning, at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner HILLS held the inquest, and the particulars, as elicited in the evidence, corroborated the story published. A verdict was rendered justifying the officer in the homicide. The deceased, after being removed to the Hospital, refused for some time to give his name. When he discovered that there was no hope of his recovery, he stated that his name was Wm. Scott, that he was 23 years of age, and was born in England.

The Rogues' Gallery.

The Rogues' Gallery at the Police Head-quarters is becoming a decided institution. Scores of visitors call daily and scan over the likenesses with much interest. The total number of likenesses at present in the gallery is 317. Sergeant LEFEVRE has lately introduced a new and commendable feature. As each subject sits for his likeness, he is informed that when he produces sufficient evidence of having entered upon a reputable mode of life his likeness will be struck from the gallery. In accordance with this rule, four rogues' faces that lately adorned the gallery have been reversed in their frames, their owners giving evidence of having turned over a new leaf. The likenesses will remain hidden as long as the reformation proves to be genuine.

The following poetical quotation from BYRON is posted conspicuously in the room.

> "Your thief looks in the crowd
> Exactly like the rest, or rather better.
> 'Tis only at the bar, or in the dungeon,
> That wise men know your felon by his features."

Police Intelligence.

FORGING A DRAFT ON THE SUB-TREASURY.—A genteel young man, giving his name as George Ferguson, was committed yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court, to answer a charge of presenting a forged draft for $750 at the Sub-Treasury, purporting to have been signed by Mr. Augustus Schell, Collector of the Port. The Paying Teller had counted out the gold, and was about giving it to the young man, when taking a second glance at the draft, the signature of Mr. Schell suddenly struck him as being a forgery. Detaining the young man, he sent a messenger with the draft to Mr. Schell, who at once pronounced it a forgery. Ferguson was apparently greatly surprised on learning this fact, and stoutly protested his innocence in the matter. He stated that the draft was given him by a man who said he was captain of a Government yacht, and wished him to get the money on it. He had never seen the man before, and did not know his name or the vessel with which he was connected. The young man was delivered into the hands of an officer, and detained for examination as stated. He says that he can show a clean hand, and only asks to be allowed to look up the man who gave him the draft.

THE POLICE PARADE.—The members of the Police Department are being thoroughly drilled for their grand parade, to take place on the 23d instant. The entire force of this City and Brooklyn were marshalled in turn yesterday, in Tompkins-square, and, under Drill-Sergeants Allen and Waterbury, were put through a severe programme of military evolutions. For a long time past the men have been daily drilling at the Arsenal; but yesterday was their first out-door practice. Gov. King and staff, and the Common Council, are to review the Policemen in front of the City Hall Park. On this occasion the Policemen will wear, for the first time, their Summer uniform, consisting of a navy blue coat, brown drilling pants, vest of the same material and Panama hat. The present, furthermore, is the first occasion of the clothing for the Police being furnished by contract, Messrs. Rogers & Raymond having been awarded the contract by the Police Commissioners.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.—A woman named Jan Dean, residing in Water, near James-street, was found, Thursday evening, by the Tenth Ward Police, in the Bowery, suffering from the effects of laudanum, which she had taken for the purpose of self-destruction. She was conveyed to the Station-house, a physician called, and the poison removed. Another woman, named Catharine Rugsby, was found, at the corner of Grand and Essex streets, suffering from the same poison, which she had swallowed with like intent. She was taken to the Station-house, submitted to the same treatment, with a like happy result. The last woman stated that her husband did not treat her kindly, and that she thought to end her troubles by ending her natural existence. The first female found would give no explanation, but expressed great dissatisfaction at the interference in her behalf.

STABBING IN THE SECOND WARD.—George Renk, residing at No. 131 First-avenue, and George Levy, residing at No. 129 Greenwich-street, got into an altercation yesterday afternoon, at 5½ o'clock, at the corner of Cliff and Beekman streets, which ended in Renk's stabbing Levy in the left groin and right arm, inflicting serious injuries. Renk was speedily arrested and locked up in the Second Ward Station-House. The two men make a living as out door porters. Levy had charged Renk with doing work at a lower rate than the standard prices, and this led to the altercation, which, it is thought, will prove fatal to Levy.

SUSPECTED ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPPING.—Samuel Johnson, Jr., a colored boy, 16 years of age, has been placed in the custody of the Police, to prevent, as is alleged, his being taken South and sold into slavery. Some friends of the boy state that a Captain Morton designed to carry the boy to Charleston, and there to sell him. There have been no arrests yet in the case, and only one side of the story has been told. The boy says that he was born in Africa, and that he was given in charge of Captain Morton to be brought to this country and educated.

ESCAPE FROM JEFFERSON MARKET PRISON.—On looking through the prison at Jefferson Market yesterday morning, the Turnkey found that one of the prisoners had during the night given him the slip. The escaping party is John Smith alias Buck Langdon, arrested on a charge of burglary in First-avenue. He lifted a trap door in the hall of the prison, jumped through it into the cellar, crawled out of the coal hole into the yard, leaped over a fence, and was off.

TIRED OF A DISREPUTABLE LIFE.—Lucinda Hamilton, a good-looking girl, only fifteen years of age, came to the Eighth Ward Station-house Thursday evening, and said that she had been living for some time an abandoned life, and wished to reform. Capt. Trumbull kindly took her in charge, and yesterday morning sent her to the Magdalen Asylum.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—WM. FOLEY had been mixing in his stomach gin and brandy, and the result was uncertainty of locomotion. While in this state he stumbled off Pier No. 13, North River, and would have been drowned but for the assistance of officer Martin, of the First Ward.

ATTEMPT TO STAB A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday afternoon, William Grady, an old man living in the Fourth Ward, got too much bad rum aboard and became exceedingly noisy. Officer Caldwell tried to prevail upon him to go home, but he turned upon the officer and attempted to stab him. Grady was disarmed and committed to the Tombs.

CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS.—Wm. Zub, a tailor, thinking he would have a little Fourth of July on his own hook, loaded a rusty single-barrel pistol, and discharged it in the street. The pistol unfortunately exploded, badly shattering his hand. He was taken to the City Hospital.

STABBING BY A WOMAN.—Bridget Tier and Ann Burns, who live in the vicinity of the Five Points, getting into a muss, Ann stabbed Bridget in the neck, inflicting a serious wound. Ann was locked up and Bridget taken to the Hospital.

SHOPLIFTING.—A respectable looking man was caught, yesterday afternoon, in the store No. 3 Cedar-street, trying to steal a piece of silk. He came into store under pretence of purchasing. Justice WELSH committed him to answer.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—On Friday night the records of this office testify that Knight Waterman, a sailor, was swindled out of $5 by John Dow, keeper of a mock auction store at No. 9 Chatham-street, having sold a galvanized watch on pretence of being gold. The money was recovered by Officer McArthur. On the same day, Frederick Smith, newly arrived from South America, was swindled out of $60 by John Dow, of the mock auction store No. 2 Park-row, upon the sale of a watch not worth one-third of the amount. The money was recovered by Officer Wynkoop.

Six individuals were variously fined for violations of the City ordinances.

ATTACKED BY BAKERS.—A few days ago, several bakers, in the vicinity of Mulberry-street, united in making a furious and unprovoked assault upon an inoffensive man, engaged in the distribution of circulars setting forth the superior qualities and advantages of HECKER'S Patent Machine Bread, beating him severely, taking his circulars from him, and driving him out of the neighborhood with fiendish shouts and any quantity of threats and imprecations about JOHN HECKER'S encroachments upon the domain of other bakers, and the injury which the trade is sustaining by his Patent Machines, not knowing that where one person is thrown out of employment by this machinery a dozen are furnished with the means of support, to say nothing about the new era in the races of Bread.

Surely Mr. HECKER has toiled long enough for the honors and profits he is now reaping from his patent Bread-making machines. Why should the bakers object to his enjoyment of them, and why should they not promptly fall into the rank and file with New-Haven, Bridgeport, Port Chester, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Paterson, Jersey City, and other surrounding cities and towns, and give to the long-oppressed and famishing people the benefits of his clean, nutritious, and cheap bread?

No opposition could be more senseless and uncalled for than that which is at present manifesting itself against Mr. HECKER'S inventions; for, whilst bakers, aided by hand labor, compete with his machinery, he has most generously made his valuable patents eligible to all, upon the payment of a per centage so small that, in connection with other advantages, it almost amounts to allowing them who use them to enjoy the benefit on their own terms.

[Advertisement.]

A GREAT MAN.—Dr. THOMAS [illegible], who has opened an office for the treatment of disease, and the sale of certain specific medicines, at No. 110 Spring-street, west of Broadway, has proved himself to be a great man in the East and West, if we may believe the reputation that follows him from those regions. He is famous for curing the worst forms of consumption, asthma, liver complaint, dyspepsia, epilepsy, and all other nervous diseases. He has the real extract of Cannabis Indica, which is warranted to be a sure and speedy cure for all the maladies above mentioned. He has no business connection with any other parties. He solicits calls from invalids and their friends, when his specific medicines (several in number and highly approved of) will be presented and explained. The sick should avail themselves of his services.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER SWILL-MILK OUTRAGE.—The other morning, as one of Frank Leslie's reporters entered one of the up-town "bob tail" stables, a party of the huge milkmaids, armed with clubs, pitchforks, &c., ran forward to attack him. The foremost one had just raised his weapon for the purpose of felling him, when one of those in the rear cried out, "Don't touch his head, Andy; it's a pity to spoil such a purty Hat." The words saved his cranium. The milkmaids would willingly break his head, but they couldn't think of spoiling such a beautiful Hat. It was one of KNOX's, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. KNOX's Summer Style—THE MENAL HAT—we see is out.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' IMPROVED PORTABLE GAS WORKS FOR THE COUNTRY—Giving the most beautiful, economical and convenient light ever offered to the public.

These machines will be erected in any part of the United States, Canada, or West Indies, under the careful supervision of Mr. COATES, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Descriptive pamphlets, references to numerous parties having them now in use, and all other information, furnished on application to

F. COATES, No. 376 Broadway,
or to
D. WADSWORTH & CO., No. 267 Pearl-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 40c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

CHARMING—DELIGHTFUL—EXCELLENT.—As if to exact the very climax of popular admiration, they play "Jessie Wharton, the Traitor's Daughter," that gloriously-successful patriotic drama, at BARNUM'S Museum, this afternoon; while BLANCHARD and his marvelous dog, in one of their best pieces, amuse the public this evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Persons leading sedentary lives will find in Holloway's Pills the best substitute for exercise which science can supply, and in his Ointment a remedy for all ulcerous diseases. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL.—Removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets—on the European plan. The house has been furnished entirely new, with all the modern improvements.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in every style.

Brooklyn Items.

THE MIDDAGH-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—Mr. JOHN COOPER VAIL, who attempted to shoot JOHN LAIDLAW in Middagh-street, Thursday evening, was yesterday brought before Justice CORNWELL for examination. By advice of counsel he waived an examination and gave bail to appear for trial in case the Grand Jury should find an indictment.

BROOKLYN ARMORY.—The corner-stone of the new Armory will be laid at the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets next 4th of July, on which occasion it is expected that the Military, Firemen and a large number of civic Societies will be present.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES.—The anniversary of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Evangelical Churches of Greenpoint, which had been postponed from time to time, was held Thursday evening. The various schools met at their respective rooms and marched, under charge of J. N. STEARNS, marshal of the day, to the Methodist Church. J. P. HALLETT, Superintendent of the Baptist Sabbath School, presided. The house was filled to overflowing with the scholars and their friends. Addresses were made by the Rev. H. L. BURTIS, of Wisconsin, R. G. PARDEE, A. WOODRUFF and the Rev. G. TALMADGE, of the Dutch Reformed Church. LUCIUS HART conducted the singing, much to the gratification of the children. The addresses and singing were excellent, and the exercises passed off to the satisfaction of all present. The children will not soon forget the entertainment.

AT THE NAVY-YARD.—An order was received at the Navy-yard on Wednesday, directing that the store commenced last Fall should be completed as soon as practicable. This will require the addition of two hundred more workmen. The number now employed in the yard exceeds sixteen hundred. The new reservoir is going up near the entrance. It is to be circular in form, and twenty feet high. A well and pump will be located near by, and the water raised by a small steam-engine. A wall of rectangular form will surround the whole.

NEW-JERSEY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Jersey City Board of Education have organized by the election of Mr. GOULD as President for the ensuing year. At their last meeting it was stated by Mr. [illegible] that a large number of children not residing in the corporate limits are attending the public schools and receiving instructions, while many children rightfully belonging there are prevented from attending for want of accommodations. A resolution was adopted requiring the Principals to dismiss all such children.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 18.

$600 Ohio 6s, '60	100¾	100 Reading R. R. ...s10	43⅝
12,000 Missouri State 6s	86⅝	50 do	c 43⅜
38,000 do	86⅞	200 do	s30 43
4,000 Cal. St. 7s, N Bds	90	200 do	c 43⅜
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73.xin	114¾	100 do	s3 43⅞
2,000 N. Y. Cen. RR. 7s	100	300 do	b60 44
2,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bds	90	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	20½
1,000 Erie R. 3d m. Bds	77¼	300 do	20
1,000 Erie R. R. Bds. '75	31	50 do	b30 20
2,000 Erie R Con. Bs. '71	32	170 do	19¾
4,000 Harlem R. 3d m.	74½	9 La Crosse & Mil R. R.	[illegible]
1,000 M. S. Sink. Fd. Bds	62½	5 Erie Railroad	16
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	90	100 do	16⅛
10,000 do	b60 [illegible]	200 do	16¼
1,000 do	[illegible]	5 Mich. Cent. R.	80¾
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. bds	20½	5 do	84
11,000 do	20	50 do	s3 [illegible]
1,000 do	21½	100 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	20½
25,000 H. & St. J. R. R. bds	64¾	55 do	20
20 Merchants' Bank	100	100 do	b60 20¾
5 Bank of Commerce	103¼	315 do	20
20 Commonwealth Bk.	86	60 Mi. So. & N. In. pf. st.	41¼
10 Importers & Trs Bk.	103½	110 Panama Railroad	103
5 Hanover Bank	90	5 Cle., Col. & Cin. RR.	90½
5 Am. Exchange Bk.	103½	10 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	82¼
100 Canton Co.	18¾	335 do	82
25 Cary Imp. Co.	6	60 do	b60 82½
110 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	81	50 do	s10 81¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co. s10	77	100 do	s10 81½
60 N. Y. Central R. R.	80¾	100 do	b60 82¼
300 do	s3 81	50 do	81
300 do	s60 81¼	100 do	81½
100 do	s30 80¾	50 do	82½
300 do	s30 81	50 do	82
50 do	s3 81½	50 Chi. & Rock I. R. R.	70¾
50 do	s30 80½	300 do	s10 70
50 do	s3 81	50 do	s10 70
50 do	s15 80½	100 do	s3 70
50 do	s10 80½	100 do	70½
100 do	s30 80¾	150 do	70½
1100 do	80½	50 do	70½
10 Ill. Cen. R. R.	83½	100 do	s30 69¾

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, June 18—P. M.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange were more varied and spirited to-day than for some days past. The buyers were rather in the ascendant after the early call of the list, and the Bulls on the Street, though in the minority, were able to make improved prices between the Sessions of the Board, and the market continued generally firm through the Second Board. The closing tone was unsettled, some of the Brokers report "feverish." The contest for supremacy on the part of the operators against the market, and who have, within the week or ten days sold immensely short of New-York Central, Rock Island, Reading, &c., is conducted with signal boldness, favored in the movement has been, in some measure, by the rivalry of the two New-York railway lines and the damage to business by the rain storms on or near some of the Western Roads. On the other hand, the very considerable decline from the prices current only a few weeks ago, taken in connection with the fact that the heaviest contract or speculative calls have been pressed at almost the lowest prices, are circumstances that induce a gradual increase of the Bull support to the market inside the Board, besides eliciting some orders from the outside public. An impression obtains also, that the return of fine weather will soon relieve the embargoed traffic on the Western roads; that the Coal trade has seen its lowest depression, (a circumstance influencing such stocks as Reading, Delaware and Pennsylvania Coal,) and that all apprehension of trouble with Great Britain, which weighed in a measure upon financial confidence, is at an end.

On the opening of the Share list this morning, a renewed eagerness was shown by several parties to press sales of New-York Central, but the demand at about 80@81 ⅌ cent. covered all the offerings, and the stock after the first adjournment went to 81¼@81½ ⅌ cent., and again sold at 81½ in the afternoon. The closing quotation was 81¼@81½ ⅌ cent. The market took about 5,000 shares. The low-priced shares of Erie also attracted attention after the first Board, and advanced to 16¼, closing sales at 16¼ ⅌ cent. Reading showed increased strength; sales 43¼@44@44¼ ⅌ cent., leaving off 44¼ cash, though offered down on sellers' option. The orders to buy are in part from the neighboring cities. Galena & Chicago was rather pressed on sale at yesterday's terms, 82@82¼ ⅌ cent. We hear of no serious damage from the floods to the Erie itself, but some doubt is still expressed as to the rate of the August dividend, owing to the light traffic in May, and thus far in June. The traffic in July will determine the question. We understand the interest on the debt to be already provided for. There was an improved demand for Rock Island, and the price rose from 70@71¼ ⅌ cent., closing sales 71¼ ⅌ cent. The May business turned out something better than expected, and no breaks in the line are reported from the rain storms. Illinois Central sold down to 82 ⅌ cent. The Bonds recovered to 85@84¼ ⅌ cent. The La Crosse Land Grants advanced 1 ⅌ cent. There was a fall, not accounted for, in Michigan Central to 52 ⅌ cent., in the morning, but the price subsequently recovered to 54 ⅌ cent. State Stocks are generally firm. The demand for Missouris, although active, was fairly met to-day at 86¾ ⅌ cent. Most of the other descriptions are scarce.

The demand for Money continues moderate. Prime 4 months paper is held for 4@4½ ⅌ cent. The range of quotation for 60 days to 4 months is 4@5 ⅌ cent. There is no export demand for Bullion, and the Sub-Treasury movement is again downward. Exchange on England, 109½@109¾ ⅌ cent., bank names; a leading drawer met the demand to-day, which is moderate, at 109¾ ⅌ cent. The sales of Cotton are 2,600 bales, at firm prices. The market for Wheat and Flour is less animated.

The only commercial importance attaching to the French Grant from the joint Government of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, republished this morning from the London papers, is the possibility that another Accessory Transit Grant, such as followed the White-Vanderbilt Canal concession of 1850–51 may soon be attached to this, for the benefit of MILLAUD & Co. The facility with which such papers are made in Central America, is only equalled by the frequent change of Government and local treaties in and between the States in that quarter. The programme of a Grand Ship Canal is simply ridiculous. It may be doubted indeed whether the purpose of ever building such a work has seriously entered into the calculations of the French speculators. On the other hand the defeat of the Cass-Yrissari treaty, which renews the old grant to WHITE, is evidently made a sine qua non in the present arrangement. And this being so, the next step, most likely to follow, is a temporary license for an Accessory Transit, which will be made a merchantable commodity, either in the French or American market. Whether our Government will quietly permit a new deal for chances among our own steamship jobbers, under European auspices, is another question. Beyond this, too, lies the political difficulty of establishing a European Protectorate, either French or Allied, against the protest of the United States, which must assuredly intervene. On this point Spanish-American folly can go no further than it has gone in the declaration of MARTINEZ and MORA attached to this Grant. The insult to our own Government is a singular commentary upon the recent extraordinary, and for the time successful, efforts of the Buchanan Administration to prevent the return of WALKER to Nicaragua. Should the recently-avowed purpose of this Chief to reassert his rule in Nicaragua promise success, it is doubtful whether, in the state of popular sentiment in this country likely to follow the publication of the Spanish-American appeal for European protection, either the President or People of the United States will care to arrest his progress. Nor is it certain that material aid will be longer withheld by the commercial interests involved in the reopening of so important a transit to the Pacific.

The circulating notes of the recently-established Bank of Trade, New-Jersey, are secured wholly by deposit of Virginia State Stocks with the State Treasurer of New-Jersey, and we understand are promptly redeemed.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
May, 1858	$450,476 52	$260,778 20	$219,698 32
May, 1857	405,533 07	264,637 38	140,895 69
From Jan. 1 to June 1, 1858	2,107,926 25	1,203,247 69	904,678 56
From Jan. 1 to June 1, last y'r	2,204,200 39	1,366,637 35	837,563 04

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, held at Shelbyville on Monday, June 14, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Edward C. Litchfield, James A. Rayner, John Stryker, James Barnes, E. B. Litchfield, Robert Chrystie, Jr., C. Murdock, P. C. Huggins, S. W. Moulton, W. E. Bacon, Samuel Wade, Edward Freeman and Charles Summers. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD was elected President, and JAMES A. RAYNER, Vice President.

The Directors of the Republic Fire Insurance Company have given notice that the scrip issue of the last four years, amounting to 105¾ ⅌ cent., is ready for delivery, and the interest thereon payable in cash on demand.

Messrs. W. J. BELL & Co., Domestic Exchange Brokers, who suspended payment during the crisis last Fall, have resumed business at No. 37 Exchange-place, after settling their liabilities in full. See card on our advertising page.

The London correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser—understood to be a gentleman intimately connected with the financial and trade interests of Great Britain—writes as follows on the recent Gulf difficulties. It will not escape notice that he alludes in no indirect terms to the advantage of increasing, not the British squadron for the suppression of the Slave-trade, but the further importation of Slave-labor into the Cotton and Sugar-growing regions:

"If no ship displaying the American flag is to be visited, except at the point of a war between England and the United States, the decision on this side as to the course to be pursued will not involve a moment's consideration. The almost universal remark is, that whatever may be the horrors of the slave trade, they would not bear the slightest comparison with those which would arise from the hostilities offered as the only alternative; and that as the duty of suppressing it should be performed on the international principle observed in the case of all other forms of piracy, it would not only be Quixotic but wrong for Great Britain to continue the task, except with the general cooperation of civilized States. It is not for Great Britain to dictate to the rest of the world on moral questions; and if powers equally strong with herself and equally entitled to entertain their own opinions, refuse to agree that any particular course is such as to call for a general measure of police, it is enough for her to have proposed what she considers right. She can have no claim to do more and no responsibility beyond. The hope, therefore, is that the whole subject will now be completely and finally brought under review, that an understanding will be come to whether any thoroughly efficient plan of harmonious action will be entertained or tolerated, and that if true consent should be found impracticable, all further measures on our side may be at once and wholly abandoned. Such a result would save us half a million sterling per annum—set free a large number of ships and men, at present sadly wanted to provide against those contingencies nearer home which are certain to continue to threaten us so long as our Indian embarrassments remain—and at the same time give us the prospect of cheaper supplies of cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, and all those articles for which, as a 'nation of shopkeepers,' we are supposed exclusively to feel concern."

The following is a comparative statement of Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at Port	$1,631,360	$1,725,902	$743,130
Thrown on Market	914,724	[illegible]	736,561
Since Jan. 1.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at Port	$48,609,396	$44,155,471	$27,077,654
Thrown on Market	48,693,106	38,839,108	29,220,310

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	352	$349,165	104	$45,266	100	$34,229
Manf. of Cotton	236	103,751	61	13,697	119	29,666
Manf. of Silk	249	212,369	33	30,795	43	17,479
Manf. of Flax	135	33,076	12	2,771	91	17,687
Miscellaneous	101	33,293	8	10,205	208	12,308
Total	1,221	$650,915	208	$92,235	567	$104,646
						650,915

Total entered .... $743,130 Total Marketed $755,561

The following table gives the present rates of Exchange in New-York, corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

Boston	Par.	Richmond	⅜ ⅌ ct. pr.
Baltimore	Par.	Wilmington	1 ⅌ ct. pr.
Philadelphia	Par.	Nashville	1½ ⅌ ct. pr.
Cincinnati	⅛ ⅌ ct. pr.	Detroit	⅜ ⅌ ct. pr.
Chicago	⅛ ⅌ ct. pr.	Milwaukee	1 ⅌ ct. pr.
Charleston	⅛ ⅌ ct. pr.	Dubuque	1 ⅌ ct. pr.
Savannah	⅛ ⅌ ct. pr.	Mobile	⅛ ⅌ ct. dis.
St. Louis	⅛ ⅌ ct. pr.	New-Orleans	⅛ ⅌ ct. dis.
Louisville	⅛ ⅌ ct. pr.		
Declined since last quotations:			
Nashville	⅛ ⅌ ct.	New-Orleans	⅛ ⅌ ct.
Mobile	⅛ ⅌ ct.		

TAYLOR BROTHERS quote Land Warrants thus:

	Buying Price.	Selling Price.
160 acres, ⅌ acre	90	92
120 acres, ⅌ acre	76	82
80 acres, ⅌ acre	90	92
40 acres, ⅌ acre	107	112

Real Estate—FRIDAY, June 18.

By order of Executor, Mr. LUDLOW sold the plot of ground on the northeast corner of Forty-ninth-street and Twelfth-avenue, together with the malt house, kilns, engine house, &c., thereon; being 117 feet on Twelfth avenue and water front; 114:6 in the rear; 250 feet on Forty-ninth-street, and same in the rear. Bought by H. TOWNSEND for the heirs for $49,500.

Mr. LUDLOW also sold a lot on south side of Thirtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, under foreclosure, 16:8x¾ the block, whether improved or not we cannot tell, to JOHN TRAER for $1,800.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 18—6 P. M.

FLOUR not so firm; sales 1,800 bbls., at $4@$4 25 for choice Superfine to Extra Wisconsin; $4 25 for Extra Michigan; $4 25@$4 50 for Round-hoop Ohio and choice Extra Indiana. WHEAT dull and lower; Chicago Spring nominal at 77c.@78c. CORN quiet; sales 4,000 bushels Indiana at 62c. OATS unchanged; sales 7,000 bushels, to arrive, at 38c. RYE firmer; sales 5,000 bushels at 60½c. WHISKY steady; sales 200 bbls. at 22c. FREIGHTS dull, at 25c.@30c. on Flour to New-York. Lake Imports in the 24 hours ending at noon—5,000 bbls. Flour; 20,000 bushels Wheat; 7,000 bushels Corn; 38,000 bushels Oats. Canal Exports—3,000 bbls. Flour; 5,000 bushels Wheat; 27,000 bushels Corn; 44,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 18—6 P. M.

FLOUR in better demand. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $3 75@$4 for common to extra State. WHEAT without change, and with active demand; Sales 50,000 bushels, at 80c. for Chicago Spring; 83c. for Racine and Milwaukee Club; $1 05 for White Michigan. Corn quiet. Canal Freights—without change; on Wheat 7½c. to New-York. Lake Imports—1,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat 11,000 bushels Corn. Canal Exports—4,200 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 18—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT dull at 71c., a decline. CORN buoyant; sales at 54c. Oats dull. Shipments to Buffalo—100 bbls. Flour, 260 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bush. Corn. To Oswego—12,500 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn. Receipts—900 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 18—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; demand steady and fair sales. Middling inquiry for WHEAT continues good. Sales, Chicago Spring at 87½c.; White Kentucky at $1 28@$1 30. CORN active; market firm. Sales 35,000 bushels at 69c.@71c. for Ordinary to Prime Western Mixed. WHISKY, 23½c. asked for Prison.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 18.

FLOUR declined 25c. ⅌ bbl. WHISKY declined 1c. a gallon, closing dull at 20½c. PROVISIONS nominal and no demand.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 18.

FLOUR is quiet and 12½ cents lower. WHEAT quiet; White $1 05@$1 18; Red $1@$1 05. CORN active. WHISKY firm.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 18.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm; White, $1 05@$1 20; Red, 95c. CORN buoyant; White, 70c.@73c.; Yellow, 72c.@73c.; Mixed, 68c.@70c. WHISKY firm. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, June 17.

COTTON has advanced ⅛c.@¼c.; sales to-day 2,300 bales at prices ranging from 9c.@12½c.; sales of the week, 8,500 bales; receipts of the week, 5,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, June 17.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 360 bales at 11c.@11¼c.; sales of the week, 2,325 bales; receipts of the week, 3,650 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 17.

COTTON has again advanced ¼c.; sales to-day of 9,000 bales at 11¾c.@11¾c. for Middling. SUGAR steady. MOLASSES, 27c. for prime. TOBACCO steady; a large French contract has been taken at 7c. A cargo of Rio COFFEE sold to-day at 10c.@10¼c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d.@7-16d. STERLING EXCHANGE 107¾@108. Sight EXCHANGE on New-York ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. discount; 60 days' do. 1¼@2¼ discount.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Friday—First Board—$1,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s, 90½; $1,000 City Railroad 6s, 98; $700 City 6s, new, 100¾; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 65½; $3,000 do., 65¼; $1,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 50¼; $1,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 51½; $5,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '67, 90; $7,100 do., '83, 78; $4,070 Delaware Railroad Mortgage 6s, 81; 10 Morris Canal Pref., 100; 9 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅜; 100 Reading Railroad, 21¾; 300 do., 22; 75 Harrisburg Railroad, 55½; 10 Commonwealth Bank, 20¼; 25 Farm. & Mech. Bank, 56½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 113; Pennsylvania 5s, 90@90¼; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 99@99½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 100¾@100⅞; Pennsylvania 5s, 89¾@90; Reading Railroad, 22¼@22⅜; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74½@75; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '44, 80; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 68½@69; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¼@41½; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 100¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 87½@88; Morris Canal Consolidated 41@45; Morris Canal Preferred 99½@100¼; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 66@67; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 68@69; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7@7½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 15½@16; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10½@10¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 65@65½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort., 40@45; Long Island, 11¼@11½; Girard Bank, 10⅞@11; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 48½@49; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8½@8¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 57¾@58; New Creek, ⅝@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 6¼@6½; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR.	DATE.
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
North Star	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Arago	New-York	Havre	[illegible]
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 9
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	June 9
New-York	Glasgow	New-York	June 12
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	June 16
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	June 16
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	June 16
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	June 2

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Alerina, from Remedios—Mr. Isnardis, of Cuba.

In brig Wheaton, from Monte Christo, (St. Domingo)—G. P. Schmidlinsky.

In brig Wenonah, from Maiagez—G. Hess, of New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 36 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 38 | Gov. Island. 3 38 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, June 18.

Cleared.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Havre, &c., D. Torrance.

Ships Forest City, Tyler, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; [illegible] Mayer, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck; [illegible], Bombay, D. J. & W. D. Bacon.

Barks Clarence, Simbon, West Indies, T. Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.; N. H. Gaston, Maxwell, Barbadoes, [illegible].

Brigs Rolling Wave, Lloyd, Wilmington, Ingalls & Coman; Hampden, Young, Bangor, Brett, Son & Co.; [illegible].

Schooners Rainbow, Havens, Elizabethport, master; Jonas Smith, Lynch, Wilmington, J. [illegible] Smith & Co.; [illegible].

Arrived.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

[illegible]

Sailed.

Ships Isaac Webb, Byrne, Liverpool; [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW WORK JUST PUBLISHED.

VIOLA;

OR, THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE AND FAITH.

A Tale of Plots and Counterplots. By

WILLIAM EARLE BINDER.

[illegible]

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There will be opened at

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[illegible]

AUGUST BELMONT,

Banker, No. 50 Beaver-st.,

Issues letters of credit, available to travelers in all parts of the world.

[illegible]

A GOOD BASS SINGER IS WANTED for next Sunday morning ... [illegible]

CHERRY-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ... [illegible]

THE REV. DR. MOFFAT, OF PRINCETON, will preach in the ... Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., on SUNDAY, 20th inst., FORENOON and AFTERNOON ... [illegible]

THAT HORRID OLD COLONEL ... [illegible]